BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

VOL. XLI. NUMBER 2045.] TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.

WANTED, a Messman for H. M. XX. Regiment stationed at Belgaum. Security to the amount of 2,000 Rupees will be required.

Tenders (post paid) accompanied by a respectable reference for security, as above, will be received by the President of the Mess Committee; but none need apply who cannot produce unexceptionable vouchers as to character and eligibility.

[436] *Belgaum, 29th May*, 1831.

NOTICE,—The Murat,hee and English Dictionary compiled by Capt. Molesworth, assisted by Lieutenants T. and G. Candy, will be published on the 15th of June. Copies may be obtained from the Depository of the Native Education Society, Price 90 Rs. per Copy. Any Sheets that may have been lost by Gentlemen who have received them in monthly portions will be replaced, as far as can be done, upon a list of them being sent into the Depository Native Education Society.

R. MONEY,

[438] *Bombay, May 28th*, 1831.

CALCUTTA SECOND LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	G. M. 10000	G. M. 10000	S Rs 160000
1	Do. of	5000	5000	80000
1	Do. of	2500	2500	40000
2	Do. of	1000	2000	32000
4	Do. of	500	2000	32000
8	Do. of	100	800	12800
16	Do. of	50	800	12800
150	Do. of	10	1500	24000
1	Do. of	100	Tickets 800	12800
1	Do. of	50	ditto...400	6400
2	Do. of	20	ditto...320	5120
3	Do. of	10	ditto..240	3840
5	Do. of	 5	ditto...320	5120
10				
50				
925				

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office.

[437]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2d June, 1831.

No. 226. Assistant Surgeon T. H. Graham, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea for ten months for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 3d June, 1831.

No. 227. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Scale of allowance for the Provision of Stationary, &c. &c. to Staff and other Officers having the payment of Pensioners at out Stations, to have effect from the 1st ultimo, with exception of the Southern Concan where an Officer has been specially appointed to that duty.

From	10 to 50	Pensioners Rupees	10	per month.
"	50 to 100	Ditto "	20	Ditto.
"	100 to 200	Ditto "	30	Ditto.
"	200 to 300	Ditto "	40	Ditto.

and at the rate of Rupees (5) five for every Hundred in excess to three.

No. 228. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that in all cases of damage or destruction of the Public Buildings at the Convalescent Station of Mahableshur, by fire, or otherwise, the tenant will be held responsible.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

LAMENT OF THE SINGLE LADIES.

We're ready—we're ready—it really is hard
That from Hymen's sweet bonds we so long are debarr'd
The men are so cautious; the hard hearted creatures,
That they care not for all our smiles or fair features.
There's a sprinkling of red coats—we like them the best

tirely to the state of the times which, at home are attracting the attention of almost all classes, to subjects that possess but little interest to most of the readers in this quarter of the globe.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Doctor James Anderson, from Ahmedabad.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, 14th Regt. N. I.
Capt. T. Graham, 2d Gr. Regt. for Sattarah.
Lieut. Col. Woodhouse, 33d Regt. M. N. I. from Quilon.

DEPARTURE.

Assistant Surgeon T. H. Graham, 4th Regt. N. I. China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATHS.

At Ahmedabad, on the 5th of May, of spasmodic Cholera, the Revd. J. D. Pettinger, aged 30, late curate of Weston and Bramhope, Yorkshire, and Missionary to the service of the Society for propogating Christian Knowledge, whose sincerity of manners, unassuming piety, and Christian philanthorpy, will long endear his memory to those amongst whom he ministered.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 6th Ship Earl of Eldon, Edward Theaker, Master, from London, Portsmouth 20th Feb. 1831.

Passenger.—Lieut. McDowell, Indian Navy.

DEPARTURES.

June 3d Ship Cyrene, Mahomed Furaz, Nacquedah, to Penang and Siam.

4th Ship Pascoa, Wm. Morgan Master, to China.

Passenger.—A. Jardine.

5th Ship Elizabeth, D. McAlphine, Master, to Greenock.

Passenger.—Lieut. Nesbit.

Do. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War, Ternate, Lieut. C. Willis Commr. to Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Runnymede, Universe, Earl of Eldon.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Lord Castlereagh Cadery, William, Caledonia Maackborn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Dowiet Savoy, Asia Felix, [illegible] Fathell Carrim, Shahool Mah-

did upon the subject. The other papers which he had produced related to the recent purchases of furniture for Windsor-castle. In order to arrange the furniture of Windsor-castle, and to check the estimates which were made of the probable expenses, a commission of three persons had been appointed, and their after examination into this part of the subject, they had come to the resolution of sanctioning an outlay which was not to exceed 239,900*l.* This sum of 239,900*l.* was all that they had sanctioned, but in the Lord Chamberlain's office there had been expended upon this account the sum of 287,719.; and in the Lord Steward's department, 1,769*l.* besides the sum of 3,550*l.* laid out in alterations. The excess above the estimates, after making every deduction, was about 61,000*l.* This arose principally upon the furniture supplied by one single tradesmen, who would not abate any part of the excess unless his bill was examined and found to be incorrect. The Treasury Board had not refused to pay 35,000*l.* of the excess, if the bill was found to be accurate upon an examination, for the articles supplied had been of so extraordinary a nature, that it was absolutely impossible to make any thing like a fair estimate, and some difficulties therefore existed as to checking his account. But still there remained the excess upon the estimate of about 61,000*l.* Nothing could be more magnificent than the mode in which Windsor-castle was furnished. The furniture was of a description very difficult for any tradesman to estimate its value, or what the expenses of supplying it might amount to. This, however, was a reason for a committee to be appointed to inquire into the subject, and to decide before a sum, if not extravagant, at least so greatly exceeding the estimates, should be voted by the house. He should beg leave to move that the papers be referred to a committee of the house.

Colonel SIBTHORP should feel it his duty to take the sense of the house with respect to [illegible] suspending of all works upon Buckingham Palace, or Windsor Castle, until Ministers ascer[illegible] the capability of the people to meet such [illegible] demands for such unwarranted [illegible]fluous extravagance. (Hear, [illegible]est sentiments, and [illegible]

sioners took upon themselves to spend money for furniture without the authority of the house, they were the proper persons to bear the loss. The public ought not to suffer, and he doubted the propriety of taking up the time and attention of the house upon the subject.

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY, in a low voice, which prevented our hearing his words distinctly, maintained that the speech of the hon. member for Middlesex was not consistent with his former declarations in favour of building a palace suitable for the Kings of England.

Mr. HUME had always agreed in the propriety of building a proper place for the sovereign; but this did not imply that plans and estimates should not be laid before the house previously to the work being commenced. Lord Goderich, then Mr. Robinson, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had pledged himself, and the administration, that no excess whatever should take place over and above the estimates upon which he had obtained the vote of the house; and he had said that he himself would be answerable. He (Mr. Hume) would have had no objection to vote 300,000*l.* to put Windsor-castle in a proper state, or 150,000*l.* towards the repairs of Buckingham-house; but he never would vote one shilling without an estimate, and he thought that Lord Goderich ought to be impeached for the breach of his contract and of his word pledged to the house.

POLAND AND GERMANY.

The following are extracts from a letter from one of our correspondents in Germany, who moves in aristocratical circles, and is therefore likely to be influenced in some degree, by their impressions, and prejudices:—"Neither the English or French press seem to know the realities of the Polish insurrection; indeed the affairs and character of the people of the north are very imperfectly understood. It is not for their *liberties*, but for *independence* of foreign rulers over the masters of the soil, that the Poles contend, and the movement is not popular but aristocratic. As to the chance of success, it is certain that the superiority of numbers will not dismay them; and to estimate the disparity of force, it must be considered that Lithuania and Posen are not to be counted. The Lithuanians are savage, but not warlike, and the inhabitants of Posen are so attached to the Kings of Prussia, that when several of the nobles attempted to unite their peasantry [illegible] cause of Warsaw, the latter were so in- [illegible] that their masters were forced, in [illegible] tances, to take shelter in the same [illegible] his I have from a friend of the Polish [illegible] here has long existed between the [illegible] and Poles, a national hatred of [illegible] deadly kind. Even when [illegible] Constantine was [illegible] er, (I say th[illegible]

the schoolmen; thence to Grotius and Puffendorf, and the *Lex Gentium*; thence to history, ancient and modern; and from these has settled down into a kind of *emeritus* commentatorship on all three, in which, however, the influence of his earlier investigations is very discernible. The study of medicine, as has been well remarked by the late Professor Stewart with respect to Mr. Locke, is of all others most fitted to prepare the mind for those speculations which have engaged the attention of Sir J. Mackintosh since the morning of his life; "the complicated and fugitive, and often equivocal phenomena of disease, requiring in the observer a far greater portion of discriminating sagacity than those of physics, strictly so called, resembling in this respect much more nearly the phenomena about which *metaphysics, ethics, and politics*, are conversant." But for the very same reason, the study of medicine is apt to induce a habit of sceptical indifference, which almost precludes a rooted and warm affection to truth, without, it is true, disposing the mind the more to embrace error, but rather to regard it as a matter for the exercise of the critical faculties, than as an object of our moral disapprobation. It is owing to this influence of his medical studies, which even Mr. Locke's surpassing sagacity and powers of self-examination failed in guarding him against, and not to a less worthy source, that I am inclined to trace the vacillations which have been censured in Sir James's political and ethical opinions, and the want of fusing earnestness, and of *oneness* of purpose in his various speeches and essays. Be it a speech in the House of Commons, a lecture on the Law of Nations in Lincoln's Inn Hall, an article in the Edinburgh Review, or a history of Ethical Philosophy, the Right Hon. and Learned Member is never the mere advocate of even his own views and opinions,—is never content with laying down and illustrating the arguments on his own side of the question; but, as a Judge, seems to feel himself bound to state all that has been, or can be said, *pro* and *con*, on both sides, with equal explicitness, and with apparently equal earnestness. In every thing he is the learned expounder of all that has been said on the matter at issue, without, however, reflecting a new light, or infusing new warmth, from his own preponderating conviction. Hence, while he astonishes by the wonderful extent and accuracy of his reading, and by the no less wonderful readiness and accuracy of his memory, he seldom impresses you with [illegible] viction of his being a man [illegible] intellect, and never[illegible] enth[illegible]

Hence, what was originally artificial and unconnected with sound morality, has become a habit of consistent high-motived public conduct; and hence—and this is important to the entire argument—his avowed conviction that such conduct is incompatible with the breeding and usages of the less aristocratically born. This is the more worthy of notice, as neither in person, talents, nor information, does the Noble Lord exhibit those advantages usually sought for in one who affects to disdain the crowd. In figure and countenance he is scarcely less mean and insignificant than his friend Tom Moore, and, without that little worshipper of title and wealth's genius, is not a whit more un-commonplace and less superficial in his acquirements. He has written some pamphlets, two octavos, and one huge quarto, and made some half dozen speeches on Reform, in all of which we seek in vain for a single passage above mediocrity, or indicating originilaty or width of thought, or eloqueuce of expression, while in every sentence we are accosted by a —"I am Lord John Russell, the descendant and biographer (bless the mark!) of the great patriot martyr (the pensioner of the French King, if we may believe contemporary writers), Lord William Russell"—tone which would be less offensive, were it more the echo of natural egotism. And then his hemming, hesitating, lisping, hawing, effeminate voice, and the air of self-complacency of the polished nobleman, too proud to conciliate, to feeble to subdue, the prejudices of the multitude. But the day for aristocratic hauteur is fortunately gone by; the supremacy of influence of one man over his fellows will, it is to be hoped, in no distant period, be founded on his moral and intellectual pretensions, without a too exclusive regard to the accident of his birth.

Mr. WYNN (Secretary at War).—Why was not this gentleman sent back to the office—the Presidentship of the Board of Controul—which he had filled for years with so much efficiency and general satisfaction? Does Lord Grey conceive a *tabula rasa* a qualification for office? Was Lord Auckland's appointment to the head of the Board of Trade founded on his ignorance of every thing connected with the duties of the office? Is it because Sir James Graham knew nothing of naval affairs that he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty? Or because Sir Henry Parnell is the best imformed man in Parliament on matters of trade and finance, that he is overlooked altogether, or insulted with the offer of a subship? Or is it [illegible]

great and successful exertions—had he less, he might have passed his days as a morose recluse, or, if cursed with a morbidly nervous sensibility of temperament, might have become actually insane. Considerations of all importance in the management of the young suggest themselves, which, however, it would be out of place now to enter upon.

Mr. POWLETT THOMPSON (Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy).—The appointment of the Hon. Member for Dover to the Vice-Presidentship of the Board of Trade, is as creditable to Lord Grey's Administration as it is discreditable to the House of Commons as a body. It is praiseworthy in a Government, that it should enlist among its members a gentleman possessing no other qualification than his having made one or two speeches on matters connected with his daily avocations as a merchant ?" the house in the City," as Lord Lowther sneeringly termed it,) which evidence an acquaintance with the elements of political economy; while it is highly discreditable to any body of educated men, that a mere acquaintance with the works of Adam Smith and Mr. Ricardo, should, in the year 1831, be a mark of distinction. The immortal work, "The Wealth of Nations," has been published some forty years: its subject matter is intimately and practically related to the every day concerns of mankind, more particularly of the British nation: it has a connexion, as was well observed by Mr. Horner, more than twenty years ago, more or less intimate with every question of politics and morals, whether with respect to the conduct of private life, or the administration of public affairs: cases are daily occurring in which, without a knowledge of its principles, it is impossible to judge correctly, and therefore to act wisely and safely; and yet, in this age of the march of intellect, forsooth, Dr. Southey talks, in the "Quarterly Review" (No. 29.) of the subjects of Population, Bullion, and the Corn Laws, as he does of the scholastic ephemeræ of the middle ages, and puts notes of admiration to them, expressive of his astonishment that such perishable stuff should engage any portion of the public attention; and, in the year 1831, a young member of the House of Commons is taken out of the ranks and promoted to a company, because he seems to understand the great principle which Adam Smith had demonstrated beyond all controversy "that, in every country, it always is, and must be, the interest of the great body of the people to buy [illegible] ell it [illegible] about [illegible] ment. [illegible] nple

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on 08 April, 2017

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

IN THE GOODS of SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE Parsee deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels rights and Credits Estate and Effects whatsoever of the said SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE deceased, may be granted to RUTTONJEE SHAPOORJEE Parsee of Bombay Inhabitant, the eldest Son of the aforesaid SHAPOORJEE RUSTOMJEE deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. - Dated this 8th day of June 1831.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.
[449.]

જાહેર ખબર.

જાહેરીશીઆશતીફાલ શાહાડ
મરનાર પારશી શાપુરજી કુરશતંમજીની
માલ મીલકત બાબત *

એજ મરનાર શાપુરજી કુરશતંમજીની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબજ ની જુદીશ્ટર ની શ્રુપરીમ કોરટમાં એજ મરનાર શાપુરજી કુરશતંમજીનો વડો છોકરો પારશી રટંનજી શાપુરજી શ્રી મુંબજનો રેહેવાશીએ અરજ કીધેછે જે મરને મલે એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો જેકોણિ સમંધ ઠેવિત અસતિલ ત્યાંસ જાણ વ્હાવેં તારિખ ૬ જુન સન ૧૮૩૧

શી એ વેશટ.
વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Adminis[redacted]ture at Bombay, that Le[redacted] battels, rights [redacted] Crustnajee late [redacted]tant deceased, [redacted]by the Wi[redacted]ow [redacted] deceased, all persons con[redacted]ern-ed therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 6th day of June 1831.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE.
PROCTOR.
[445]

જાહિર ખબર

કૈલાસવાસિ હીંદુ ગોપાળજી ક્ષણાજી મુંબઈચા રાહાણાર હોતા યાચે સર્વ વિત્તવીશયાવે અખત્યાર ધ્યા વયાકરિતાં મુંબઈ જુડિકેટરચે સુપ્રિમ કોર્ટીત કૈલાસવાસિચી વિધવા સ્ત્રી બનામ લક્ષુમાબાઈનો અજી કેલા આહેકી આલાસદ્યાવા યાબાબદ સર્વ લોક જેકોણિ સમંધ ઠેવિત અસતિલ ત્યાંસ જાણ વ્હાવેં તારિખ ૬ જુન સન ૧૮૩૧

यच् ई सौथहौस
वकिल

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, that letters of administration, of all and singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits of William Pope Kneebone, late a Conductor in the Commissary Department, deceased, be granted to Anna Kneebone, the lawful Widow of the deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 10 day of June, 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PETITIONERS PROCTOR.
(469)

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1831.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. Beckwith and CO at Rs. 150 each, cash. *June 11th* 1831. [477]

M. DU COS begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency that he continues to give instruction in the FRENCH LANGUAGE, FENCING and DANCING. A Note addressed to him at the Courier Office, or at No. 5, Meadow Street, will be immediately attended to. [455]

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3.

[484]

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of LUIZA DE SOUZA late of Bombay Portuguese deceased having been granted to FRANCISCO DE SILVA and IGNACIO BARRETTO, two of the Executors therein named, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 10th day of June 1831. [488]

E. C. MORGAN,
PETITIONERS PROCTOR.

AVIZO.

A APPROVACAO do Testamento de LUIZA DE SOUZA, ja de funta Purtugueza de Bombay, tendo sido concedida a FRANCISCO DE SILVA e JGNACIO BARRETTO, Ambos Executorrs n'elle nomeados; todas pessoas interessadas no mesmo fiquem por este avizadas.—10 de Junho, de 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCURADOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that GOVIND JEVUNJEE, having purchased from IZABELLA, Wife of ANTONIO RODRIGUES, and Daughter of the late VINCENT BARRETTO one third share of and in the Oart called Ranbill numbered in the Hon'ble Company's Collector's Book under No. 148, situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, at or near Dady Nusserwanjee's Agiary, any person or persons having any bona fide Claims or demand thereon by way of Mortgage or being oth rwise interested therein are hereby required to make known the same to E. C. MORGAN, Esq. Attorney at Law within fourteen days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated this 10th day of June. 1831. [490]

AVIZO.

POR este se annuncin que Govind Jevanjee, tendo comprado de Izabella, mulher de Antonio Rodrigues, e filha deffunto Vicente Barretto, uma terca, parte do Orta por nome Ranbill marcada no Livro do Forte[redacted] Bombay, perto a Augiary de Dady Nusservanjee; toda pessoa ou pessoas tendo alguma clama a "bona fide," ou authoridade por Lipstheca, ou sendo nella interessadas sao por este exigidas a fazer saber da mesma, ao Senhor E. C. Morgan Procurador, em [redacted] dias desde a data deste, quando nao sera inadmissivel ao depois.---Dataao hoje 10 de Junho 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Matter of the last Will and Testament of Maria Hutchinson Carvalho, late of Anjingo decease.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last will and Testament, of the said Maria Hutchinson Carvalho deceased, may be granted to Eustaquio Pereyra Carvalho and Joaquein Vicinte Sofrez the sole Executors named in and appointed by the said last will and Testament all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of June 1831.

(489) C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR,

AVIZO.

TENDO se feito applicaçaô a Suprema Corte de Judicatura de Bombay, que a approvaçaô do Testamento de MARIA HUTCHINSON, CARVALHO, ja defunta, de Anjengo, fosse concedida a EUSTAQUIO PEREIRA, CARVALHO, e JOAQUIM VICENTE LOPES, unicos Executores nomeados no ditto, Testamento; todas pessoas nelle interess antes fiquem por esse avizadas do mesmo.—10 de Junho, 1831.

C. A. WEST,
PROCTOR.

JEHNGHEER NESSERNWANGEE AND CO. have for Sale, Very Fine Racing Saddles and Bridles Complete.

10*th June*, 1831.

[492]

ON Wednesday next, the 15th June, at 11 A. M. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following recently imported Goods, viz. a few Bales of Superior Green and Scarlet Woolens, a few pieces of Superior Scarlet and Blue Broad Cloths, a small Invoice of Saddlery and Harness from Milroy, fine and Table Cutlery, English imitation Shawls, Striped Jeans, Blue Woolens, Red Herrings, Salted Salmon, Green Gage and Currant Jam, Tobacco in Bags, Hardware, French Claret, Manilla Cheroots, China Jugs, Iron Saucepans, a quantity of Beetle and Garby Nutts, Amber Beads, Plated Candlesticks, a Cavalry Jacket, Belt, Epaulettes, Sabre Tache, and Shabraque. At Noon they will put up any carriages Buggies or Cattle that may offer, and at 1 P. M. the three Oil Paintings by I. Laporte R. A. which were noticed in a previous Advertisement, and will be sold positively without reserve, [466]

DOGS FOR SALE. Just landed from the Charles Kerr, several Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, and a Pointer, are all first rate Young Dogs and in fine condition. Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and CO.

[467] *Bombay*, 11*th June*, 1831.

PATENT Cotto Screws, A few of the above serviceable articles have been recently imported and are now for Sale on moderate terms, they are constructed on a principle which unite expedition with an increase of power, where the articles may be seen with the Patentee's description. For particulars, Apply to FRITH BOMANJEE and CO.

[468] *Bombay*, 11*th June*, 1831.

SALE by auction, BECK and CO. On Tuesday next 14th instant, will hold their usual public sale and dispose of the following assortment of Goods viz. a small Invoice of Piece Goods, consisting of Long Cloths, Drills, Madapollams, Senna Cloths &c. a variety of cut and plain Glass Ware, Pocket Cutlery, Plated Ware, a few Carboys of Sheraz Wine, 35 Boxes of Vin de Grave, a few valuable works complete, viz. Hooker's Works, Cooper's Sermons, Hervey's Works, History of the Commonwealth, Burnett on the Reformation, De Lolme on the Constitution of England, Johnson's Lives of the Poets, the Rambler. Robertson's History of Scotland, and Burke on the French Revolution, a variety of articles belonging to the Estate of a Gentleman deceased, consisting chiefly of an elegant China Rose wood Chest of Drawers, 2 Capital Camphor wood Trunks, a large Stock of Wearing Apparel, Nautical Instruments, Charts, &c. &c. a large Caddy containing Pekoe and Hyson Tea in lead in Cannisters, a Dripstone on stand, a large Jackwood Cot complete, a second hand Palkee, sundry Household Furniture and at 1. P. M. a few Saddle and Draught Horses.

Forbes Street, 11*th June*, 1831.

[491]

FOR SALE by Public Auction, the effects of the late T W. Brown Esqr. & Co. On Thursday next 16 inst. will be sold by public outcry at Colabah, the whole of the valuable Effects of the late T. W. Brown Esqr. comprising as follows, vizt. Sundry Plate and Plated Ware, a large Cot complete, Dining, Card, and Sofa Tables, Couches, Wardrobes, a Sideboard, Chairs, a pair of blue China Sugar Jars, Candlesticks, Wall Shades, Glass and Crockery Ware, wearing Apparel, Globe Hanging Lamps, Pictures, Law and other Books, a 4 light Chandelier, Cooking Utensils, Wines and Liquors, and various other articles, particulars of all which will appear in Catalogues on Tuesday next, when the Property can be viewed.

Forbes street, 11 *June*, 1831. [490]

STOLEN, From the Government Institution in the Camp near Poona in the month of November last, a gold Chronometer by Earnshaw No. 2108 or 240, the former being the, number of the Chronometer, and the latter the number of the same upon an improved construction. Any person or persons bringing the same to the Editors of the Gazette or the Courier, Bombay, or to the Government Institution at the Sungum near Poona, or leading to the discovery of the same, will be handsomely rewarded. [479]

FOR Sale at Godowns of Messrs. SHOTTON AND CO.

Very Fine London Particular Madeira, from Messrs. Scott Loughnan Penfold and Co.....	Rs. 300	per Hhd.
From Messrs. A. and Sir J. Little and Co. Teneriffe Wine..	Do. 400	per Pipe.
Do. Do. Do.....	Do. 200	per Hhd.
From Messrs. R. and J. Cockburne and Co of Leith Fine old Port Wine.....	Do. 25	per Dozen.
Claret.....	Do. 25	per Dozen.
From Messrs. Cunliffee and Co. of Bordeaux, Claret....	Do. 12	per Dozen.
Fine Sparkling English Champagne....	Do. 30	per Dozen.
Fine Still Champagne From Messrs. Reinart and Son.....	Do. 30	per Dozen.
Marsalla Wine....	Do. 500	per Pipe.
Do.....	Do. 250	per Hhd.
Do.....	Do. 150	per Qr. Cask.

[480] *Bombay*, 11*th June*, 1831.

FOR SALE. At the Courier Office,

Bombay Calendars for 1831,		0	0
Indian Calendars for 1831,.....	2	2	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Ditto Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtors' Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms. [483]

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, A very superior, substantial Building, lately occupied as the Mess House of the Regiment of Artillery at Matoongha, in excellent repair and elegible as a dwelling House, with outhouses attached, and a considerable extent of excellent Garden or Batty ground adjacent held at a quit rent from Government of one Rupee per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained and a plan of property be seen, on reference to Major Manson, President of the Artillery Regimental Mess Committee.

Bombay, 24*th May*, 1831.

[481]

જાહેર નામો

એક ઠણી નામી મજબુત હવેલી કાલ શ્રી માટુંગા મધેના તોપખાના રીજમટ ના જમણવાર શાકુ લીધેલી કુતી અને શારી શમરાવેલીછે અને રેહેવા જોગા તથા તેની લગતી બીજાં છાપરાં તથા આશપાશની મોટી વીશાલ અને શારી બાગાજની અથવા જરાજની જમીન શરકારમાથી વરશ ૧ નો રુપીઓ ૧ લેખે લાડે લીધેછે તે વેચવાનીછે બીજારે બીજી કજ પુછકુ હોએ અથવા તે બેરો જોવાં હોએતો તોપખાના રીજમેંટની જમણ વારી શાલાના મોખી મેજર માંશન શાહેબ પાશે જકુ—તારીખ ૨૪ મી મેએ શંને ૧૮૩૧ શ્રી મુંબજ *

જાહેર નામા

एक बहुतनामि मजबुत हवेली सांप्रत माटुंग्या मधिल तोफखाना री जिमेंटाचे जेवणा वळीस्तव घेतली होति आणी चांगला साकारलेली आणि राहाण्या योग्य व त्याचा लगतिं दुसरी छापरिं व आसपासील मोठी विशाळ आणि सुंदर बगाइति कीं वा जिराइति जमीन सरकारांतुन सालीना रुा १ प्रमाणे भाउयाने घेतला आहे तो वीकायाचा आहे सीवाय दुसरें काहिं पुसणे असल्यास कीवा तिंघरे घगैरे पाहायाचीं असल्यास तोफखाना रोजीमेंटाची जेवण समेंतील प्रमुख मेजर मांसन साहेब यांजकडेस जावें ताा २४ मेये सन १८३१ मुकाम मुंबई

WANTED, a Messman for H. M. XX. Regiment stationed at Belgaum. Security to the amount of 2,000 Rupees will be required.

Tenders (post paid) accompanied by a respectable reference for security, as above, will be received by the President of the Mess Committee; but none need apply who cannot produce unexceptionable vouchers as to character and eligibility.

[482] *Belgaum*, 29*th May*, 1831.

TO BE LET---A large and Commodious upper roomed Bungalow situated at Ambroly opposite to Cowasjee Pattell's Tank.

Ditto Ditto next to it.

Another large and Commodious upper roomed Bungalow situated at Colabah, oppostie to Capt. Key's Bungalow.

[463] *Bombay*, 10*th June*, 1831.

FOR SALE.---A variety of Chain Cables and Anchors for Vessels of 300 to 800 Tons burthen, also an assortment of best Chain Iron Top sail Sheets, Tie Chains and Bobstay Chains, from Messrs. Acraman of Bristol.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

[457] *Bombay*, 10*th June*, 1831.

"SHERRY AND PORT.

A few six dozen cases of the above Wines in quarts and pints for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. Forbes & Co. just imported per Universe, from Messrs. Hope, Bruce, & Co. late Messrs. Bruce, Shaw, Hope & Co. of Leith, at Rs. 25 per dozen the former, and 20 per dozen the latter. Terms cash.

Bombay, 11*th June*, 1831.

[475]

HODGSON'S Beer for sale at the Godowns of Dirom Carter, & CO. price Rs. 130 Hhd. Cash.

[459] *Bombay*, 10*th June*, 1830.

TO BE SOLD.—A Substantial and commodious Dwelling-House, on the Suree road, near Matoongha, with out-houses, Stable, Garden, and Ground adjacent to the extent of Thirty nine Begahs;—part of which is held from Government on a renewable lease, and the remainder at a quit rent, of one Rupee per annum.

For particulars refer to Captain JACOB, Artillery. [451]

શ્રી•શીવરીનાં•રશતા•કુપર•આટુંગાની પાશે•ઓશેટું•અજબુત•ઘેર ૧ રહેવાનું•તથા તેના•લગતાં•છાપરાં•તથા•તબેલો•તથા• બાગ•તથા•તેના•આશપાશની•જમીન•બધી મલીને•બીધા ૩૮ છે•તેમાથી•થોડીએક• નવો•પટો•ફરીને•શરકાર•પાશેથી•લીધેલીછે તથા•બીજી•દર•વરશ ૧ નુ•લાડુ•ઠરાવી• લીધેલીછે•તે•વેચવા•કાડીછે.એની•બીજી• બીગત•કપતાંન•જાકબ•આરટીલીરીનો• શાહેબ•એ•પાશે•ગએઆથી.ખબર•પડશે ॥ શ્રી•મુંબઇ•અધે•તા• ૨૫ મી•મેએ ૧૮૩૧

संीवडिच्या रस्त्यावर माठुंग्या नजिक मोठें मजबुत घर एक राहाय्याचे व त्याची अंगभुत छापरिं व तबिला व बाग व त्याचे आसपास जमीन अवघी मीळुन बिघे ३९ आहेत त्यांतुन कांहिक नवा पट्टा करून सरकारांतुन घेतली आहे व कांहिक प्रतिवर्षाचें भाउें ठराउन घेतली आहे तं वीकायास काढलें आहे त्याविशीं दुसरी बातमि कपतान जाकब आटीलिरिचा साहेब याकडे गे त्यास सांपडेल मुंबैमधे तारिख २५ वी मेये सन १८३१

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office. [472]

A CARD.—A young man, lately arrived from England, over and, wishes to return in attendance on a Family, or Two Single Gentlemen. The most satisfactory references can be given. Apply to X. Y. Z. Courier office. [473]

FOR SALE. At the Warehouses of Messrs. John Gilder and Co. the following Superior Wines, &c. received from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of London, vizt.

Pale and Brown Sherry to Messrs. Cockburn and Co's Constituents.....at	Rs.	24	per doz.
Do. Do. to others....at	"	30	per doz.
Pale Do 2d quality..at	"	20	" "
Old Port.....at	"	20	" "
Old Cogniac Pale and Dark Brandy.....at	"	18	" "
Whi key.....at	"	20	" "
Geneva.....at	"	12	" "
Constantia in pints ...at	"	17	" "
Port in Do.....at	"	10	" "

Bombay, 11*th June*, 1831.

[474]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

Bombay, 11*th June*, 1831. [478]

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.

THE Fine Ship OTHELLO, 403 Tons, H. S. THOMSON Commander, Carries an experienced Surgeon, and will have quick despatch. Application to be made to the Commander on board or at the office of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO. where plans of the Accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 11*th June*, 1831.

[485]

For Passage to Liverpool.

The fine British built Ship RACHEL, Captain POTTER, of 500 tons.

Has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will have quick despatch for Liverpool direct.

Apply to the COMMANDER, on board, or at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, AND CO.

Bombay, 11*th June*, 1831.

[486]

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE SHIP, EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander, will positively sail on the 25th July. This Ship has a Poop with excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Captain Theaker at the Office of RITCHIE FINLAY and CO.

[462] *Bombay*, 11*th June*, 1831.

For Passage to the Clyde.

The fine British built Ship "UNIVERSE," ALEXANDER DUTHIE, commander, has good accommodation for Passengers and will have quick despatch for Port Glasgow.

Apply to the COMMANDER on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Company.

Bombay, 8*th June*, 1831.

[453.]

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2*d June*, 1831.

No. 226. Assistant Surgeon T. H. Graham, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Sea for ten months for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 3*d June*, 1831.

No. 227. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following Scale of Allowance for the Provision of Stationery, &c. &c. to Staff and other Officers having the payment of Pensioners at out Stations, to have effect from the 1st ultimo, with exception of the Southern Concan where an Officer has been specially appointed to that duty.

From 10 to 50	Pensioners	Rupees	10	per month
" 50 to 100	Ditto	"	20	Ditto.
" 100 to 200	Ditto	"	30	Ditto.
" 200 to 300	Ditto	"	40	Ditto.

and at the rate of Rupees (5) five for every Hundred in excess to three.

No. 228. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that in all cases of damage or destruction of the Public Buildings at the Convalescent Station of Mahableshwur, by fire, or otherwise, the tenant will be held responsible.

Bombay Castle, 7*th June* 1831.

No. 229 The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2 of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 26 of January last, No. 7 of 1831. with the documents therein referred to be published in General Orders.

Para 1. We enclose in the packet, copy of three Warrants which have been lately issued by order of His Majesty, regulating the pay of regimental Medical officers, Paymasters and Quarter Masters in the King's service, and we have now to notify to you, that the increased rates of pay which are granted by these warrants on account of length of service, have been authorized to be issued for the period when any of the Officers concerned may be on the passage to or from India.

2. We have further to notify, that Lieutenants of His Majesty's Infantry of seven years service, are in future whilst on the voyage to or from India, to suffer only the same rate of deduction from their pay as other Lieutenants similarly situated.

War office, 25th October 1830.

P. Auber Esqr.
East India House.

Sir.

I am directed by the secretary at War, to enclose for the information of the Court of Directors, Copies of three Warrants which have been lately issued by order of His Majesty regulating the Pay of Regimental Medical officers Paymasters and Quarter Masters, and to suggest for the consideration of the Court whether the encreased Rates of Pay which are granted by these Warrants expressly on account of length of service, ought fairly, to be withheld when any of the officers concerned may be on the Passage to and from India, although they may be maintained at the expense of the East India Company during the voyage.

At present the Lieutenant of Infantry of seven years service while so situated "suffers a deduction of 2s. 10*d*. per diem, while other Lieutenants of Infantry are liable to a deduction of 1s. 10*d*. only, the difference being the additional Pay of 1s. a day which was granted in 1806. to the former description of Lieutenants expressly for length of service, but as the advantages in the situation referred to are alike to all Officers whatever may be their length of service, the Secretary at War is also induced to propose that the case of the Lieutenants of Infantry of 7 years service should be considered and determined upon by the Court of Directors in like manner with the other officers above alluded to.

I am instructed to add that this suggestion is in conformity to a Regulation lately approved by His Majesty, whereby the Lieutenant of Infantry whose service is seven years and upwards, is only subject to the same rate of deduction while holding a staff appointment, as other Lieutenants of Infantry.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most Obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) L. SULIVAN.

Warrant Regulating the Pay of Regimental and District Paymasters.

Dated, 30*th July*, 1830.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas we have judged it expedient to improve the advantages of Paymasters of Regiments, and of Districts, our will and pleasure is, that the Pay of the said officers shall be fifteen shillings a day respectively on their first appointment to this Commission, and that it may be increased to Twenty Shillings a day after their completion of 20 years Service in that Rank, provided that our Secretary at War shall be satisfied with the manner in which the Paymaster to be recommended to us for such increase of Pay has performed his Duties.

Given at our Court at James's this 30th day of July, 1830, in the First year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

Warrant Regulating the Pay of Regimental Quarter Masters.

Dated, 30*th July*, 1830.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas we have judged it expedient to revise the Regulations respecting the pay of Regimental Quarter Masters, and to improve the advantages of that Class of Officers, our will and pleasure therefore is, that all previous Regulations respecting the Pay of this appointment shall be corrected, and that in lieu thereof, the Regulations annexed to this our Warrant shall henceforth be established.

Given at our Court at St. James's this 30th day of July, 1830, in the 1st year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

Regulations. 1.

The Pay of a Quarter Master upon first appointment, shall be six shillings and six pence a day, and shall be increased after certain Periods of Service *in that rank* to the following Rates, vizt.

After 10 years service as Quarter Master 8s. 6d. a day
After 15 do..... ..... 10 0

2. In addition to the Pay assigned to him in the preceding article, the Quarter Master of Cavalry shall receive an allowance of Two shilling's a day for Forage, subject to the usual deduction of 8½d. for each Ration supplied.

For the use of the Adjutant for the time being.

Warrant Regulating the appointments and Pay of Army Medical Officers.

Dated, *July* 29*th*, 1830.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas it has been represented unto us, that the Ranks of Apothecary to the Forces, and Hospital Assistant, can be dispensed with, and that, with a view to obtain a more regular graduation of Medical Ranks, it is expedient to change the title of Physician to the Forces, into that of Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, and further to fix the period which every Medical officer shall be required to serve in an inferior class before he shall become eligible for promotion to a superior Class, and at the same time to improve the Pay and advantages of the Officers in each Class, in proportion to their length of actual service respectively. We are therefore pleased to direct, that from and after the date of this our Warrant, all former Rules and orders respecting the Titles, Ranks, periods of service, and Pay of the Medical officers of our Army shall cease and determine, and that in lieu thereof the annexed Regulations shall be substituted and obeyed.

It is our further pleasure that no alteration of, or deviation from the said Regulations shall at any time be made unless our special sanction for such alteration or deviation shall be duly communicated through our secretary at War for the time being.

And for the due performance of the several matters mentioned in the Regulation annexed, this our Warrant shall be a sufficient authority.

Given at our Court at St. James's this 29th day of July, 1830, in the First year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

Regulations.

1. The Rank of Apothecary of the Forces, and of Hospital Assistant, are henceforth abolished.

2. The Title of Physician to the Forces is to be discontinued, and instead thereof, that of Assistant Inspector of Hospitals is to be established.

3. The Medical Officers of the Army are in future to be distinguished by the following Ranks and Commissions, vizt.

Assistant Surgeon.
Regimental Surgeon.
Staff Surgeon.
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.
Inspector General of Hospitals

Assistant Surgeon.

4. No Medical Candidate who has not passed his Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, of London, Edinburgh or Dublin, shall be eligible for this Commission, and the Assistant Surgeon must have served on full pay five years before he shall be eligible for promotion to the Rank of Regimental Surgeon, and seven years, before he shall be eligible for the Rank of Staff Surgeon.

5. *Regimental Surgeons and Staff Surgeons*,—must have served ten years in the army on full pay before they shall be eligible for the next step of Rank.

6. An Assistant Inspector of Hospitals must have served three years at *Home*, or two years *Abroad* in this Rank, before he shall be eligible for promotion.

7. *A. Deputy Inspector General.*—of Hospitals must have served five years at *Home*, or three years *Abroad* in this Rank, before he shall be eligible for promotion to the highest rank of Inspector General. The Rates of Daily Pay for the before mentioned Ranks, are to be in future regulated by the length of time which the Officers of each class shall have served upon Full Pay, according to the annexed scale, provided always that when any Officer is hereafter promoted he shall commence upon the minimum Pay of his new Rank, notwithstanding his length of Service, agreeably to the said scale, may give him a claim to a higher Rate of Pay, as before he shall be allowed such higher Rate of Pay he will be required to serve on each inferior Rate of Pay attached to his rank, the following period, namely, *one year* if he had been in the Medical Department antecedently to the date of this Warrant, and *two years* if he received his first Medical Commission subsequently to that date, but if the Officer thus promoted had higher Pay in his old Rank than the minimum of his new Rank, he shall commence upon that Rate of Pay which may be next above his former Pay, and before he obtains any further increase shall serve the period prescribed, vizt.

Remarks.	Rates of Daily Pay Subject to the above Provision. After 25 Years Actual Service.	After 20 but under 25 Years Actual Service.	After 10 but under 20 Years Actual Service.	Under 10 Years Actual Service.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Assistant Surgeon..	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 7 6
Regimental Surgeon.	1 2 0	0 19 0	0 15 0	0 13 0
Staff Surgeon.....	1 3 0	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 14 0
Assistant Inspector of Hospitals.	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	0 0 0
Dept. Inspector Genl. of ditto.....	1 10. 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 0 0
Inspector General of Hospitals.....	2 0 0	1 18 0	1 16 0	0 0 0

9. In addition to the Pay of their Ranks, the Officers at the head of the Medical Department on foreign stations shall receive allowances at the undermentioned Rates when serving under the following circumstances vizt.

If with an Army in the Field of	10,000	Men or upwards,	20s. a day
Do.	5,000	Do.	15 "
Do.	any less member		10 "
If Serving in a Colony where the Forces consist of 1,500 Men, or upwards,			5 "

By His Majesty's Command.
(Signed) H. HARDINGE.

Bombay Castle, 7*th June*, 1831.

No. 230. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts, paragraphs 1 ad 3, from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 26th of January last, No. 8 of 1831, be published in General Orders.

Para. 1st. We have permitted Captain L. J. Frederick to return to his duty on your Establishment.

2d. The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment have been permitted to remain in this Country for the further period stated against their respective names.

Major Wood, six Months.
Asst. Surgeon Thos. Lloyd, do.

3d. Under the circumstances represented by Lieut. D. A. Malcolm of your Establishment who had obtained leave to return to his duty overland, we have permitted him to remain in Europe for the full period of the Furlough originally assigned him.

Bombay, 7*th June*, 1831.

No. 231. Mr. William Russell Simpson is admitted to the Service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, 20th May 1831.

Lieuteuant W. Trevelyan, of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his Rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay, 20th May 1831.

Bombay Castle, 8*th June*, 1831.

No. 232. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel that clause in the General orders of the 14th of March, 1822, which Sanctioned the continuance of Field allowances to the Officers of the General Staff attached to the Head Quarters of the Poonah Division of the army, they together with the Superintendent of Bazars, are accordingly placed on Garrison allowances from the 1st Instant.

No. 233. At the Recommendation of the Commander of the Forces the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant G. Fisher, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant from the 20th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Maughan on leave.

Lieutenant L. W. Hart, of the 22d Regiment N. I. to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, from the date of Lieutenant Anderson's departure from the station.

No. 234. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Concil is pleased to direct that the following alterations and promotions be made.

LEFT WING EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Adjustment of Rank.

Captain W. Burnett, to take rank, vice Watkin dismissed the Service.—Date of Rank, 30th December, 1829.

Lieutenant C. R. Hogg, admitted on the effective Strength, from the 30th Decemher 1829, Vice Burnett promoted.

Promotion.

Lieutenant A. P. Hockin to be Captain, and Ensign G. F. Sympson to be Lieutenant, in succession to Little promoted.—8th July, 1830.

Senior Cadet R. H. Young to be Ensign, Vice Sympson promoted, 8th July, 1830.

14*th Re*[redacted]

Lieutenant T. [redacted] Hare retired.—13t[redacted]

Supernumerary [redacted] admitted on the [redacted] September, 1829, Vice Wynter promoted.

Supernumerary Ensign J. G. J. Johnston, of the 10th Regiment N. I. to be admitted on the effective Strength from the 23d September, 1830, Vice G. F. Fenwick, resigned, and Supernumerary Ensign, W. G. Wheatley, of the 4th Regiment N. I. from the 31st May, 1831, vice Wardel deceased.

Bombay Castle, 8*th*, *June*, 1831.

No. 235 of 1831. Gunner E. L. Bennett, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the service, on paying the regulated sum of £. 80. or Rupees 711044. into the Treasury of the Military Paymaster at the Presidency, with permission to remain in India subject to the confirmation of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Bombay Castle, 9*th June*, 1831.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 236. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following Proclamation be published in General Orders.

Proclamation.

The Right Hon'ble [redacted] Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, and the Territories Subordinate thereto, being about to proceed to the Deccan, is pleased to declare in Council that, during his absence from the Seat of Government, he will exercise all the powers which are vested on him by law when in Council at the Presidency.

The administration at the Presidency will in the Right Hon'ble the Governor's absence, be conducted by John Romer Esquire as Acting President, and the remaining Members of Government, and all resolutions passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

By order &c.
(Signed) J. BAX
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 7*th June* 1831.

No. 237. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased by a Resolution passed in the General Department, to direct that Surgeon D. C. Bell be placed in charge of the Ophthamic Institution until the return of Assirtant Surgeon Jeaffreson o the Presidency.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Sec.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

10TH JUNE, 1831.

Mr. Thomas Williamson, to be Secretary with the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

Mr. Chief Secretary Norris, to conduct the duties of Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, during Mr. Secretary Williamson's absence.

Mr. Secretary Bax, to conduct the duties of Secretary to Government, in the Financial and Commercial Departments, during Mr. Secretary Williamson's absence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

As the world at large think the Medical profession *now vastly* well paid, will you do me the favor to undeceive it, by insertiug a few remarks in your excellent paper, relative to the treatment of the Majority of that profession —The Assistant Surgeons——When we lately understood that our circumstances were to be bettered by our Hon. Masters, and afterwards saw in General Orders, the *congratulation* of the Rt. Hon. the Gov. Genl. to the Medical Gentlemen, on a munificient increase to their Pay, and still feel the shake of our brother Officers hands, accosting us with the good

natured epithet of "Lucky-dog, &c" I really believe that we are led as much astray as our *Congratulators* · but the delusion soon vanished on calculating the difference between our present (increased) and late miserable Pay, and found it to be an addition of a paltry one hundred and five (105) Rupees per mensem; you may conceive the disgust, with which most of us view the change, whether we consider its amount or its injustice, for if an Assistant Surgeon is capable of performing the medical duties of a Corps—at all—he must be quite as much, so as a full Surgeon—there is no medium—there may be no full Surgeon within miles to afford him advice or assistance; therefore he bonâ fide performs the duty of a full Surgeon, and I should wish to know on what principle the difference of Staff Pay (three hundred (300) Rupees to a Surgeon, one hundred and sixty five (165) to an Assistant, for performing the same duty) is established. You perhaps can inform me if the Staff Pay of the Adjut. Genl. and Quarter Master Genl. of the Army varies with their Rank—or if there is any difference in the allowance for commanding a Regiment whether it may be commanded by a Col. or a Sub.—I am aware myself that if an Ensign is appointed Adjut. or Qr. Master to his corps, he not only draws the Staff Pay that a Lt. would, but he likewise receives the Pay and allowance of a Lt. instead of that of an Ensign. Then why in the name of Heaven are we to be the only sufferers in this species of injustice; we should be satisfied if our Staff Pay was equal to the Surgeon's, and admit, that their length of servitude intitles them to the Pay and allowances of their Rank as Captains; while we draw ours as Lt. The difference in the Staff Pay is the sore—sore Rub-next—as every thing is judged of by comparison, I shall ask if we are well paid, when I state that a second Lt. of Engineers of two or three weeks standing; is nearly as well paid as an Assistant Surgeon of four times as many years, in Medical charge of a regiment. While a first Lt. of the same Corps overseeing a pack of Pariah Coolies making a road, is better off. It is needless to comment on the difference of expense in acquiring a knowledge of their respective professions; also their ages on arrival in this country. It may be advanced, that we can retire sooner— this requires no answer—as not one in one thousand can take advantage of it. The Engineer Officer likewise on passing an examination in the Hindoostanee language gets an increase of eighty (80) Rupees a month to his pay, while the Assistant Surgeon does not even get the Staff appointments promised to those who pass; is it of more consequence to the service, that the Engineer be capable of communicating his ideas to the Coolie Log, than that the Medical Officer may from his knowledge of the language be able to detect the complaints of the Soldiers without the aid of an interperter who through Pique or some other cause may feel inclined to mislead him. Our Hon. Masters scarcely held out an inducement to us to study the language. As to the Ecclesiastics—their Pay is so superior to ours that it is ridiculous to compare them; immediately on their arrival they draw six hundred (600) Rupees a month; an Assistant Surgeon two hundred and twenty four (224). If the Clergyman happens to be appointed Chaplain to a second or third station distant from thirty (30) to eighty (80) miles from head quarters, and has to preach at each once a month, he draws for this extra duty, one hundred and fifty (150) Rupees for each station, and I believe has his travelling expense defrayed: but who performs his duty the three Sundays that he is absent from each station? The Staff Officer to be sure—I should like to see the Adjutant execute the Hospital duties of a medical officer—in fact we are the only [illegible] in the Army, in the performance of whose duty there can be found no substitute: and why is not the Medical Officer—nearly—at least, as well paid as the Clergyman? the education of the former is as expensive, if not more so, than that of the latter, and in particular cases decidedly more, as there are some graduates of universities amongst the Meds, and a few gentlemen amongst the Clergy who have never obtained Degrees; the ages at which they come to this country are pretty similar, not so the *time* and *means* of retiring, which is a still greater advantage they have over us than their Pay. From the above enumeration of *facts*, I think Mr. Editor you will coincide in opinion with me that we have a *Right* to be treated somewhat more liberally than we are; and as I cannot conceive the late change in the Medical department, to be the result of reasoning or premeditation, but the *hasty act* of some one whose friendly intentions towards us, no person can doubt, who will when it is brought to his notice, quickly rectify his mistake, and place the Surgeon and Assistant (in Medical [illegible]ge of Corps) on a similar footing with [illegible] to Staff Pay as they hold equally responsible situations.

I remain Mr. Editor, yours,
AN OLD ASSISTANT SURGEON

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Doctor James Anderson, from Ahmedabad.
Ensign T. M. Dickinson, 14th Regt. N. I.
Capt. T. Graham, 2d Gr. Regt. for Sattarah.
Lieut. Col. Woodhouse, 33d Regt. M. N. I. from Quilon.
Lieut. G. L. Jacob, 2d Gr. Regt. from Sattarah.
Lieut. St. John, E. Regt. from Deesa.
Assist. Surg. J. Scott, Vaccinator from Deecan.
Ensign W. Topham, 7th Regt. N. I. from Europe.
Major P. H. Bellassis, E. I. from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

Bt. Capt. and Adjt. Curtin, H. M, 40th Regt. Belgaum.
Lieut. A. Urquhart, 2d Lt. Cavalry to Poonah.
[illegible]. Fawcett, Acting Deputy Adjutant General.
[illegible] and Adjt. C. Prior, 14th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. Campbell 64th Regt. B. N. I. to Bengal.
Assistant Surgeon T. H. Graham, 4th Regt. N. I. China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTS.

On the 4th June, the Lady of Captain George Twemlow, Commandant of His Highness the Nizam's Artiliery at Aurungabad, of a daughter.

MARRIAGS.

At Westham Church, January 5th, 1831, Lieut. Duncan Malcolm, of the Bombay Army, to Caroline Charlotte, daughter of the late M. Stanley Esq. of Maryland point, Essex.

DEATHS.

On the fifth Instant, at his residence at Colaba, Thomas William Browne Esquire, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court, aged 53 years.

At Ahmedabad, on the 5th of May, of Spasmodic Cholera, the Revd. J. D. Pettinger, aged 30, late Curate of Weston and Bramhope, Yorkshire, and Missionary to the service of the Society for propogating Christian Knowledge, whose sincerity of manners, unassuming piety, and Christian philanthorpy, will long endear his memory to those amongst whom he ministered.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 6th Ship Earl of Eldon, Edward Theaker, Master, from London, Portsmouth 20th Feb. 1831.
Passenger.—Lieut. McDowell, Indian Navy.
Do. 8. Ship Othello, H. S. Thompson, Master, from Liverpool 2d Feb. 1831.
Passenger.—Ensign William Tophan 7th Regt.
Do. 10. French Brig Sophie, Hector, Master, from Bourbon 18th May 1831.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 6. Ship Caledonia, James Lyon, Master, to China.
Do. 9. Ship Fort William, James Neish, Master, to China.
Passengers.—Mrs. Neish and Child, Dr. and Mrs. Graham and Child
June 3d Ship Cyrene, Mahomed Furaz, Nacquedah, to Penang and Siam.
4th Ship Pascoa, Wm. Morgan, Master, to China.
Passenger.—A. Jardine.
5th Ship Elizabeth, D. McAlphine, Master, to Greenock.
Passenger.—Lieut. Nesbit.
Do. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War, Ternate, Lieut. C. Willis Commr. to Persian Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Runnymede, Universe, Earl of Eldon, Othello.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Cadery, Manckborn, Sir Charles Malcolm, Dadaloy, Eliza, Dowlet Savoy, Asia Felix, Flying Fish.
ARAB.—Fazarabany, Fathell Carrim, Shahool Mahmud.
HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Steamer*—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. do. *Brig of War.*—Nautilus, Euphrates.
Do. Do. *Ship.* Buckinghamshire, Marquis of Huntly Duke of Sussex,
PORTUGUESE.—Brig Aurelia.
Do. Do. *Schooner* Royal Tiger.
H. M. SHIPS.— Satellite.
FRENCH.—Navarin, Hebe, Sophie.
BRAZILIAN.—Amezade.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—JUNE 11TH 1831.

Saturday	0 02
Sunday	0 37
Monday	1 12
Tuesday	1 52
Wednesday	2 35
Thursday	3 28
Friday	4 31

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 months sight 1 | 8½ at 1 | 9
Calcutta 30 days 105 ¾ B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Rupees.
Madras 30 days 101 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras Do.
Remittable Loan 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca Do.
1823 5 per Cent 105 at 112 Do. Do. Do.
1825 5 per Cent 113 Do. Do. Do.
1829 | 30 5 per Cent 110 Do. Do. Do.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1831.

The Ship *Othello*, H. S. Thompson, master from Liverpol the 2d February, arrived here on the [illegible] instant.

We observe by the last papers from Madras that H. M. Ship Calcutta arrived there on the 28th ultimo, in company with the Challenger. The Hon'ble Company's sloop of war Coote, arrived on the 29th.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor left Bombay on Wednesday last and proceeded to Dapooree in the Deccan, where we understand his Lordship intends to remain during the ensuing monsoon. The duties of the administration at the Presidency have devolved on the remaining members of Government, Mr. Romer acting as President in Council.

We mentioned sometime since that the Plague had been raging at Bagdad, and that precautionary measures would in all probability soon be resorted to here, for the purpose of guarding against infection. We observe by a Government notification published in this day's paper, that vessels from the Persian Gulf will be subjected to a quarantine of eight days.

We regret to state that the Brig *Jane Young* from London was wrecked on the 7th inst. near Bassein. It appears by a letter from the commander that, while trying to make this port, the vessel was driven to the northward by the strong southerly winds which have prevailed for some days, and, on the evening of the 7th inst. struck on the rocks at the entrance of the bay of Bassein. At 8 p. m. the masts were cut away and every exertion made to save her, but the surge which was tremendously high carried away the rudder and larboard counter, and soon afterwards stove in the whole of the stern, leaving the brig a complete wreck. There is every prospect that the whole of the cargo consisting of Woolens and Metals will be saved; the former however very much damaged.

The letter adds that a large country ship was spoken on the 6th inst. by the Jane Young. Her foremast had been carried away during the late gale, and she was returning under a jury mast to this port, having been out only three days. The name of the vessel was not made out, but she had a red figure head and painted ports.

We have made some extracts in to-day's paper from the second volume of Moore's life of Byron, the appearance of which as might be expected, is exciting a good deal of interest at home. The book itself has not yet we believe arrived in this country, and we are therefore obliged to confine ourselves entirely to those parts which have been selected for the periodicals in England. It appears to be composed principally, of letters and extracts from some unpublished prose works of Lord Byron's in Mr. Moore's possession, whose chief object has been to form them into something like a connected narrative. His life of Sheridan has generally been considered a failure, and from it, his talents for biography were estimated at a low rate. The present work however, has raised his reputation very considerably in that department of literature, and it appears that he has succeeded, either from the greater attraction of the subject, or from some other cause in making it one of very deep interest.

CALCUTTA.

Some of our Cotemporaries have been alluding to strange reports about the Punjaub chief. We need scarcely observe that these rumors are quite erroneous. Private accounts from Lodiauha, dated the 9th Instant, state that a very distinguished mission had arrived there upwards of a month previously from Lahore, which was conducted to the presence of the Governor General at Simlae by Captain Wade. The reception of the mission was most flattering, and the members of it had set out again from Lahore, charmed at the distinguished and marked kindness of their reception on the part of the Governor General. A mission, it is said, will proceed to Lahore to return the compliment, when the season becomes more favourable. Lest, however, the Ruler of the Punjaub should misunderstand the cause of the delay, Captain Wade was to proceed immediately with a dispatch from his Lordship to the Maharajah, explaining the same, and expressive of the most amicable sentiments. *Gov. Gaz. May* 23.

EUROPE.

THE POLITICIAN.

HANOVER

TIMES—The German papers contain an account of the termination of the disturbances at Gottingen. From the decided language used on this subject at first—from the spirit shown by the citizens—from the organization of a municipal council and a burgher guard, after the manner of Brussels—from the measure taken of excluding the King's troops, in the King's name, and petitioning the King by a deputation sent to represent the grievances of an armed population—we were led to expect a different result. The affair seemed as promising a little rebellion as could be wished, and we as yet know nothing of the means by which it was so soon extinguished. It cannot be denied that if real grievances would justify the expectation of continued resistance till redress was obtained, the people of Hanover would not so easily have been put down. Of the King of Hanover we entertain as high an opinion as of our own most gracious sovereign, but, unhappily, the dominions of his Hanoverian Majesty are not administered like those of England. The system of absentee Kings is as injurious to a country as that of absentee landlords; and for more than a century Hanover has seen less of her English Sovereigns than Ireland of her English proprietors. As the attorneys and the land-agents of the latter are often a bad substitute for their own presence and superintendence, so are viceroys, ministers, and commanders-in-chief of the former. Hence it would, probably, be no exaggeration to say that the Hanoverian dominions of his Majesty have been the worst governed state in Germany. The ascendancy of the aristocracy over the people was no where asserted with more insolence, or exercised with greater oppression. The vexatious privileges of the nobility—the rapacity of the agents of government, and the weight of fiscal burdens pressing on the lower orders, would long ago have exhausted the loyalty of the Hanoverians, had they not been the most patient of Germans. We are not disposed to say any thing against the noble representative of Hanover in this country during the two last reigns; but it will not be denied by those who know any thing on the matter, that he was rather the representative of the aristocracy than of the general mass of the nation. The Hanoverians could not complain peculiarly that the pre[illegible] was shackled, because the Congress of Ca[illegible]bad had provided censors for the whole [illegible] Germany; but they have a right to feel indig[illegible]nant that, while Bavaria, Wurtemberg, a[illegible] Baden, possess a legislature which exe[illegible] an efficient controul over the measures of t[illegible] executive, their "States of the Kingdom" a[illegible] a mere mockery of a national representatio[illegible] A great part of the taxes are not even voted in that assembly of nobility and corporations, and strict accounts are never either demanded or given of the mode of their expenditure. But the people might the more willingly part with their money, if they had an equal chance to share in the places of trust and honour which they pay to support. This, however, is not the case. All the highest offices of the state—all situations of profit and emolument in the administration—are filled with the aristocracy, who, while they plunder their unprivileged fellow-subjects, treat them with insolence and contempt. It need not excite surprise, that so governed, and so pillaged, with so little independence in the lower orders, and so few incentives to ambition in the middle classes, Hanover should be, with few exceptions, behind most of the states of Germany in knowledge and civilization. Gottingen, Hanover, and one or two other towns, are the only places that could stand a comparison with the other states of the confederation. It was not without good grounds, therefore, that some ardent minds in the former, the seat of a celebrated university, should attempt an insurrection against such abuses; and is to be hoped, that though it was easily quelled, it will be a warning to government that some popular concessions ought to be made to prevent a revolution. A liberal and humane Monarch who gives his willing sanction to reform in this country, cannot be inattentive to a call upon him for a similar boon from a state which was the cradle of his ancestors.—*Atlas, Jan.* 30.

ANTI-MINISTERIAL-CHANGES.

GLOBE—We some time since mentioned the report that an opposition has been got up, formidable in the number of its adherents, in Parliament. The chief organs of this opposition (one morning and one Sunday paper) would lead us to believe it to be formidable in intellect also; but the indications which are most threatening are to be found in the nature of the questions which the newspapers alluded to chiefly agiate, if there can be said to be questions as to the seriousness of the charges which they bring against the ministers, and which will, no doubt, from the subject of long speeches in Parliament, as they have already occupied columns of the papers in question. The Parliamentary campaign will open with some great charges involving the safety of the established church, and the administration of justice, of which we shall mention the chief. 1. The first in order of time and importance will be the general prayer question, which will introduce an attack on the [illegible]stry in a vital point of form. The tri-colour [illegible]inistry, as it is facetiously but justly ca[illegible]ually sanctioned the general prayer [illegible] council at which the Marquis of Lansdowne, the president, was not present. This form of proceeding, it is intended to prove, though cruelly disregarded by an unreflecting nation, was not only calculated to bring religion into contempt, but was also a slight on the clergy—which is a far more serious matter. 2. Next, and almost equally great, is the bow question. The Chancellor, without the authority of Parliament, has dispensed with the attendance and bows of the Masters in Chancery. These reverend officers, who almost partake of a clerical character, and who, as Lord Coke informs us, were anciently clergymen, came, in a rotation fixed by the wisdom of antiquity, into the Court every morning during those terms or seasons for the administration of justice, the origin and utility of which [illegible] Blackstone beautifully describes, and having made their bows, went out as they came. Not to insist on the [illegible] this which the innovation which has destroyed affecting solemnity betrays to all forms of reverence, and to the remembrance of any office anciently connected with the church established by law—not to insist on all the yet undiscovered advantages of the practise which its abolition will bring to light—it is clear that as some of these venerable functionaries have of old time held their place till bowing (or nodding) is the only duty they can properly perform, this wild and rash change is a premeditated malignant blow at offices of the greatest antiquity and dignity. 3· The third is the signature question. The Chancellor has persumed to sign papers in his Court without leave of Sir E. B. Sugden. This is something approaching to *læsa majestas*. But it is needless to dwell on this charge; the two first are sufficient to destroy any ministry. Besides, the country is so far unanimous, that not a voice has been raised in their defence against either of those inculpations. How must we admire the greatness—the severity—the dignity of the minds of politicians, who, while abroad monarchies are falling to pieces, dynasties are expelled, and the great political forces of the civilized world are coming into conflict—while at home other men are thinking of the balance of the aristocratical and democratical powers in our constitution, or are struggling to break or to preserve the ties which secure the integrity of the empire, raise their minds above these tumults, and find that the true dangers of the times are involved in the abolitition of the bows of the Masters in Chancery, and the disregard of the forms of the Council Office. This is a true conservative party—these are the minds endowed with a penetra-

tion equal to the difficulties of the times We recollect a speech of Sir Robert Peel's, in which he justly remarked that one of the most affecting circumstances in a fever in Ireland, as in the plague of Athens, was, that *wakes* were disused, and bodies committed to the earth without a plate of salt or a single whiskey-hired howl—

Ut pius hic populus semper consuerat humari.

So now, as we are fallen on evil days, Sir Robert's new supporters find that the most calamitous symptom of the country is the disregard of those observances which, being the most useless and obscure are commonly the most safe from the rage of innovation. The anarchy to which the ministers lead us cannot be lasting; but a form destroyed can never be supplied—and a nation, where it is not bowed as it was bowed of yore, loses its character and its identity.

THE RUN ON THE BANKS.

GLOBE.—According to the Dublin papers received on Wednesday, the operation of the great agitator's threat of a run for gold, by leading, to a contraction of discount on the part of the Irish banks, is creating exceeding inconvenience, and none seem more disposed to cry out upon the subject than the thick-and-thin supporters of the man who has produced it. The *Freeman's Journal* directly attributes the conduct of the banks to a conspiracy against the repeal, just as if Mr. O'Connell was entitled to utter threats at random, and all the world to wait the issue, without moving hand or foot to avert the impending consequences. That dexterous personage now finds himself in something of the situation of the fabled sorcerer, who releases spirits from the magic circle whose subsequent agency it is beyond his power to control. The reproach bestowed upon the banks for conduct absolutely forced upon them is puerile, and scarcely less so the complaint of the reasoning of the English journals; as if all expression of opinion in favour of the maintenance of the Union was a species of social treason without more ado. This intolerance of all opposition in sentiment approaches to farce, and the rancour and abuse with which it is expressed, to something much worse. We have noticed a few observations in the *Dublin Morning Post*, illustrate of the necessity of the sober part of the Irish community stepping forward to put an end to a state of dangerous and unmeaning excitement and recrimination, which is doing much to lower the estimation of Irish intellect throughout the civilized world.

INTERVENTION OF FRANCE.

GLOBE—The conduct of the French government is, to say the least of it, extraordinary, and it is difficult to avoid the belief that it is very knavish without supposing it to be very weak. The opposition to the choice of the Duke of Seuchtenberg is now accompanied by a declaration of war if the Belgians exercise that freedom of choice which the other powers are content to leave them. Is it possible that there can be any *honest* [illegible] existence of a distant relative of Bonaparte as a sovereign in a small [illegible] of which the powers of Europe have guaranteed the neutrality? Is this direct interference with the independence of Belgium (an interference in itself unjustifiable) any thing else but a plan to force, by indirect means, on the Belgians the Duke de Nemours? If this is its interpretation, the policy is the less honourable, because France, in common with the other allied powers, expressly disclaims any peculiar advantage or exclusive influence over Belgium. The French King has already disclaimed the throne for any member his family. Unexplained as the conduct of France is, we cannot but consider it as lamentable because injurious to the principles of the independence of nations, to the triumph of which we hoped to see France contribute; injurious to the character of popular governments, which we hoped to see the example of France continue to uphold. If the government of France would in part redeem its character, it should persevere in rejecting the offer, should it be made, of the crown to the Duke de Nemours. *Atlas, Feb* 6.

FRENCH NON-INTERVENTION.

HERALD.—If the French Government be sincere in the disclaimer of the acceptance of the crown of Belgium for the Duke of Nemours, it is very strange that pending the discussion in the National Congress, relative to the choice of a sovereign, that government should have taken a step the most like of all others to secure his election to that dignity. The protocol of the 20th of January, which the Belgians so justly regarded as an attack upon their independence, and a gross violation of the principle of non-intervention, was drawn up and agreed to, as the title of that document states, when there were present the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, and was consequently the joint act of the five allied courts; for plenipotentiaries being, as the word imports, persons having full powers to act for their respective governments in whatever diplomatic concerns they are charged to transact in that capacity, their treaties and contracts are binding and conclusive on the courts of which they are the accredited representatives—unless, indeed, where it can be shown that their consent is obtained by fraud; it being an admitted principle that fraud vitiates every contract An ambassador who is not a plenipotentiary, may, by exceeding his powers, cause his acts to be disclaimed by the court that delegates him; but an embassador, having full powers, is invested with all the authority of the government by whom he is appointed; and if he confine himself to the particular matter or matters for which he is constituted a plenipotentiary, the government which invests him with this unlimited discretion, or, as the diplomatists express it, gives him a *carte blanche*, cannot, without a manifest breach of faith, disclaim his acts. How comes it, then, that in the instance of the protocol in question, the act of the French plenipotentiary is disclaimed by the French government? It is pretended that fraud has been practised to induce him to put his name to that protocol? The note of General Sebastiani contains no such allegation. When we commented upon that protocol the other day, we contended that the five great powers having recognised the independence of Belgium, and having declared in favour of the principle of non intervention, had no right to issue a document by which they undertook to dispose of a question of territory. We said they were merely mediators, and as such had no power to decide upon any political or territorial question, which, as we stated, were subjects for the discussion and determination of the National Congress of one country, and the States-General of the other. The note of General Sebastiani, disclaiming the protocol, treats the question in exactly the same point of view. He says, "In the question of the debt, as well as of the limits of the Belgian and Dutch territory, we have always understood that the concurrence and consent of both states were necessary. The Congress at London is a mediation, and it is the intention of the King's government that it should never lose that character." This is the right way of putting the case; but how did it happen, that the French plenipotentiary, who is a veteran and most acute politician, did not understand it in the same way, and dissent from the plenipotentiaries of the other powers, at the time when the offensive protocol was under discussion? Why did he not say to those diplomatic agents, when they asked his concurrence to their peremptory decree, which gave a slice of the disputed territory of Belgium to the Germanic Confederation, "Gentlemen, this is a question of territory, to which the consent of both states is necessary. We are but a mediation, and it is the intention of the French government that we should never lose that character?" This would have been intelligible and consistent conduct. Instead of making such a protest, Prince Talleyrand assents to a protocol, which exceedingly increases the Belgians against the five powers, and then, in the midst of the election of a sovereign, the French minister secretly sends a communication to an influential member of Congress, disclaiming the said protocol on the part of France. This, as might be expected, renders the election of the son of the French King secure, and then the French court protests against that election also! Is all this mere inconsistancy? Time will show.

THE ARISTOCRACY.

LE PRECURSUER—It is easy to discover in what body the sovereignty of England rests. The Stuarts lost it definitively in 1688. In that revolution it fell to 500 families, who have transmitted it in hereditary order to the present day. These families compose nearly the whole of the House of Lords, and they elect 487 out of the 658 members of the House of Commons. The majority of votes, then, rests with the hereditary aristocracy, and in that body unequivocally rests the sovereignty. The King of England is the first person of the state; he is invested with the highest dignities and the greatest honours; he is surrounded with the homage due to the sovereignty which he represents, but he is not the sovereign—he cannot name his ministers by his own free choice, nor alter in the slightest degree the laws of the kingdom, without the sanction of a Parliamentary majority. A suspensive veto is attributed to him in certain cases, but this temporary faculty is not even an indication of sovereignty, which is, in its nature, illimitable. Who does not perceive that this power has been deposited in him (as a check on the consequences of a majority led away by the heat of debate, and given, without due reflection), to furnish to the minority a necessary delay to appeal from the oppressive decision, and to demand a further consideration? It is, in fact, a precaution taken by the sovereign power against itself. The King declares war, and makes peace; but the question of subsidies, reserved to the Parliament, governs all his resolutions. He names the peers of the realm; but this only gives to the ranks of the patricians those great national notables who bring strength to their order to prolong by such requisition the youth and vigour of the sovereign corporation. The English people is free; but it has not the slightest participation in the sovereignty, for the 171 members whom the people sends to the House of Commons are of necessity a minority in that assembly. The will of the people, if it dissent, can never come out from the urn of scrutiny. The people is present by its representatives at all the sovereign deliberations, but it can influence none. In a word, England is a hereditary aristocratic republic, founded on the same principles, as all the known individuals of its species. Is it the Roman senate with a perpetual consul, or the Venetian signory with a hereditary doge. This aristocracy is strongly constituted. It possesses a considerable portion of the public territory and its wealth. Its members engross the command of the sea and land forces, the benefices of the church, and all important public employments. There are few sovereigns more vigorous, better defended, or less exposed to invasion, its members being in reality the great notables of the state. Yet England is exposed to an approaching revolution if the great question, which now agitates all minds, be not definitively rejected. We speak of Parliamentary reform. *Atlas February, 13th.*

IRELAND.

After all Mr. O'Connell's sophistry, the *gist* of the offence charged against him is, not evading, but violating the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant. "We must speak by the card, or equivocation will undo us." After rehearsing the several proclamations, with their objects, the warrant is as follows:—

And whereas , together with divers other persons, stand charged by information on oath, made before us, for that they and other persons, on the 10th day of January, in the said year, at a place called the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, Stephen-street, held and attended at a meeting of the said association, so prohibited by the said first proclamation, and that the said and others did also, at a place called Hayes's Hotel, Dawson-street, on the 11th day of January in the said year, hold and attend a meeting of the said assembly or body of persons, so prohibited by said second proclamation, and also that the said and other persons did, on the 15 day of January, in the said year, at the place called Hayes's Hotel, hold and attend at a meeting of the said body of persons so prohibited by the said third proclamation, and also that they and other persons did conspire to violate and evade the said proclamation and the mandates thereof.

On Monday, the first day of term, the extraordinary circumstance was witnessed of a chancellor, two chief justices, a new attorney and solicitor-general, and a sergeant, appearing in Court on the same day, the first since their elevation to office. But the singularity of this occurrence was lost in the interest excited by the appearance of O'Connell and his associates to discharge their bail. The Four Court's House was garrisoned by large bodies of the police, and barricadoed and defended with special art, and in formidable strength, in the anticipation of a rush. An immense crowd assembled, and cheered O'Connell on his way to the Court. The counsellors, as they descended from their carriages, were cheered or groaned at, according to their politics. O'Gorman Mahon was particularly greeted. The horse police were subject to every sort of annoyance, but they behaved with admirable forbearance. The Court of King's Bench was crowded to suffocation.

Mr. O'Connell appeared as usual in his wig and gown in the outer bar. In a short time after considerable bustle was observable, which was quickly explained by Mr. O'Connell repeatedly and loudly calling out, "make way for King's counsel;" and emerging from the crowd through which he had been making, or perhaps more properly speaking, 'fighting his way.' Mr. Shiel made his appearance amid loud and general peals of laughter, intermingled with a partial buzz of disapprobation. At half-past two the judges came into Court, and took their seats on the bench, the Attorney-General following immediately after.

When the city grand jury was formed, Judge Jebb delivered his charge. He reminded the jury that this was the first time that any Court had been called on to consider the act under which the informations had been laid. He read the second section of the act.

Divers statutes have from time to time been passed for the suppression of dangerous associations and assemblies in Ireland, but the same have been by various shifts and devices evaded; and whereas in the present state of Ireland it is expedient that, for the time to be hereby limited, a power should be vested in the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, by his or their proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress any association, assembly, or meeting of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law.

It then enacts—

[illegible] lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, by his or their proclamation or order, to prohibit or suppress the meeting of any association, assembly, or body of persons in Ireland, which he or they shall deem to be dangerous to the public peace or safety, or inconsistent with the due administration of the law, or any adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meeting of the same, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever.

The charges under the act are two—meeting and assembling contrary to the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation. The court construes the act, that persons so meeting after the published proclamation forbidding their assembling, are liable to be proceeded against at common law. They are subject to indictment as members of an unlawful assembly, even if they disperse at the command of the civil power. If really, and *bona fide*, and without subterfuge, they give up the objects and purposes of the meeting prohibited by proclamation, and afterwards assemble together for other purposes, distinct and different from the purposes of the meeting which had been prohibited—if you are satisfied that there is no device or contrivance to continue the same meeting, then there is no breach of the act committed. But if they meet for the same object and purposes, or agree amongst themselves that they meet for the same purposes, then it is a shift and device to evade the act, and a breach of the law is hereby committed, and they are as guilty as if they had assembled together under the denomination of the meeting so specified in the proclamation, and which was forbidden by it. If the witnesses prove the facts in the indictment, you are bound to bring in true bills against the parties charged on the separate counts as they shall apply to the offence sworn. Appealing to the impartiality of the jury, and avoiding all allusion to the peculiar circumstances of the charge, the learned judge concluded.

The Attorney-General said the bills of indictment would be sent up the following day. The indictments contain thirty counts. At the breaking up of the Court, the crowd, to the number of 2000, followed Mr. O'Connell to his house, with the loudest shouts of triumph. Mr. Mooney, printer of the *Irish Volunteer*, has been arrested. A warrant is also issued against the editor. While Mr. O'Connell was in Court, the Marquis of Anglesea, attended by his son, rode among the crowd assembled outside the King's Bench. He was assailed with hootings, yellings, and, according to one account, and pelted with mud and struck with stones. He galloped towards the park, pursued by the mob! Mr. Wallace has requested of Mr. O'Connell not to publish his letter. It was already published.

Mr. Saurin has declined a brief, with 100*l.*, offered to him to plead the cause of O'Connell. True bills were found against the eight traversers, and against Dr. Sheridan, who is not yet in custody. Immediately on the return of the bill against Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Costelloe left the Court, and proceeded to the arena, where the learned gentleman was holding forth at the aggregate meeting to petition for a repeal of the Union.

On Friday, T. Clooney, Esq. of Gragne, Kilkenny, was arrested, for conspiring with Mr. O'Connell and others to evade the proclamations. The agitators will be brought to trial about the 1st of February. In his answer to the address of three bodies of Protestant Dissenters, from the provinces, the Marquis of Anglesea says, the agitation "will subside—is subsiding: there is nothing to prop it." A declaration against the repeal of the Union has been numerously signed in the county of Wexford. At the last meeting of the "Society for the improvement of Ireland" it was adopted, on the resolution of Mr. O'Connell, that the repeal of the Union should be the standing subject for discussion at the regular meetings of that society. At a late meeting of the corporation of Dublin the following resolution was unanimously adopted;—"Resolved—That the Catholic Relief Bill, passed in the late session of Parliament, so far from proving a national benefit, has been the means only of increasing the dissatisfaction and alarming agitation which before existed; and, therefore, the Sheriff and Commons are of opinion, that the said measure having entirely failed in its intended operation, should be repealed, as a most injudicious and injurious enactment." A committee was formed to prepare a petition, founded on the above resolution, and to agitate *this* repeal,

ROMAN CATHOLIC FEELING TOWARDS THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEA.—At the present moment it is of the utmost importance to state that so much alive are the Roman Catholics of the north to the great and valuable services rendered to Ireland by its Viceroy, and to the principles of his government, that the parishoners of several Catholic clergymen have applied to their pastors to call parochial meetings, for the purpose of addressing the Lord Lieutenant, to acknowledge their gratitude for his noble efforts in procuring their emancipation and in promoting the general welfare of the country Let this example be generally followed in the north, and the Marquis of Anglesea will feel himself greatly strengthened in his present line of government.—*Northern Whig.*

TRADE.

The demand for weavers at Bolton continues so great, that manufacturers are obliged to open connections in country places, in order to procure certain descriptions of low goods, which are much wanted. The spinners and their workmen are upon the best terms with each other.—*Manchester Guardian.*

The carpet trade at Kidderminster participates in the briskness and impulse which appear from the accounts to pervade the manufacturing business of the kingdom. Orders are numerous; the masters obtain better prices, the men improved wages. The glove manufacturers at Worcester complain of the price at which they are tied down, and the advance that has taken place in leather.—*Worcester Herald.*

The trade at Paisley continues to improve, and, should it hold on for a few months at the same rate, the loomsteads unoccupied since 1826 will be again taken up. In the Indian imitation line things are very brisk. The number of hands employed at those beautiful fabrics is gradually on the increase, and within these few days, an advance in the price paid for weaving the finer descriptions of them, of from 10 to 15 per cent. has taken place. The Canton crape shawls are very brisk, and a considerable advance in the price has taken place; most of the other branches of business in the town participate in the same benefits. The silk mills are working extra hours. Other classes of tradesmen have had their wages advanced; and we must, in justice to these parties, state that their claims have not, in any instance, been of an unreasonable nature.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The houses of Jacquinot, Guilhou, and Thierry, of Bordeaux, have stopped payment.—*Quotidienne.*

In the Chamber of deputies on Thursday and Friday week, the foreign affairs of France were eagerly debated. M. Mangin demanded explanations of the foreign relations entered into and resisted by the ministry. His speech was full of animation. Belgium and Poland particularly called forth his remarks. The intervention with the former, virtual, though disavowed, and the neglect of the latter, evident, both deprecated, were subjects of keen satire and strong invective. He was loudly

from the left. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied. Publicity he allowed to be the soul of a representative government; publicity of all acts, but the strictest privacy of intention. The past was open; the future, for other interests as well as those of France, must be concealed. He contended that what had been gained for Belgium had been gained for her by France; and with regard to Poland, what could France do? She must fight over again the campaigns of Napoleon before she could effectively reach Warsaw. The Minister of War made an *exposé* of the present state of the French army. She had waited till she was prepared; the late government had left only wounds to heal, and now the enthusiasm of the soldiers, and the completion of the *materiel*, placed France in an attitude to decide for Europe on the question of peace or war. General Lafayette would receive with open arms the offer of Belgium to join herself to France, and would never inquire whether it was agreeable or otherwise to the rest of Europe, so as a majority of the French, and the whole of the Belgians, decided for it. There was a war, he said, existing between Kings and their people, and it could only be delayed, not prevented, by concession on either side. As to Poland, he saw no reason why France should not afford her succour. M. Mangin replied. "Who," said he, "would dare to attack us? Turkey and Poland would find employment for Russia. Austria knows that with 50,000 men France could keep her busy in Italy. England? *With steam-boats we could carry arms and battalions into Ireland.*" The discussion closed without having elucidated any important fact. The ministerial painting of the attitude of France is very high coloured; and there was a great deal of *Bobadil* in the speeches of the opposition members. The debates of the 29th were wholly unimportant. The ministry declared two important facts—first, that France had saved Belgium from invasion; and second, that Belgium had *not* expressed a wish for union with France.

A committee of 36 deputies meet every Sunday, to discuss beforehand all the great questions of legislation, finance, manufactures, and commerce. The committee is composed of the ablest men of all political parties. M. Bresson, the French envoy, at Brussels, visited Paris *for two hours* on the 28th ult. and immediately returned to Brussels, with the final resolution of his court. *La Revolution* of the 29th, contains a protest of 44 students against the arrests consequent on the affair at the Sorbonne. Charles X. has been offered a pension of 10,000,000 francs by two of the great powers. In the Chamber of Peers on the 29th, the arrest of a peer for debt was declared to be legal.

The *Messager des Chambres*, in reply to our *Globe* and *Times*, [redacted] taken no steps to se[redacted] between Belgium and h[redacted] by the misfortunes of [redacted] events of 180[redacted] to hav[redacted] he notes of [redacted] nt announ- [redacted] ts for the [redacted] leries, and [redacted] rance, and [redacted] !" paraded [redacted] Well dressed [redacted] of the 30th, [redacted] ting *Vive le* [redacted] *enberg*." [redacted] Sunday 30th [redacted] for framing a [redacted] 20th, observed [redacted] heldt, and the [redacted] Holland, be- [redacted] tavian republic [redacted] in exchang[redacted] ill enjoyed by Holland. Belgium claims Luxemberg by *post liminie*. The protest against any demarcation of the Belgian territory, is strongly worded, and declares that the Belgians will not submit to what would affect the integrity of their territory. The remainder of the sitting occupied, as was that of the following day, in *advancing* (?) the discussion on the election of a Sovereign. The votes for the Duc de Nemours and the Duke Leuchtenberg were nearly equal. The protest was adopted on the 1st instant.

In sitting of Congress on the 29th ult. the protocol of the conference held in London on the 20th was read. It notices the letters from the provisional government of Belgium to the commissioners (at Brussels) of the five powers, announcing the withdrawal from before Maestricht of the Belgian army. It goes on to state the orders of his Majesty's the King of the Netherlands, and the cessation of hostilities. The following bases of the separation between Holland and the Netherlands are then given, as agreed on between the powers;—

"Art 1. The limits of Holland shall comprise all the territories, districts, towns, and places which belonged to the *ci-devant* republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands in the year 1790.

"2. Belgium shall consist of all the territories which received the denomination of the Netherlands in the treaty of 1815, except the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which, possessed under a different title by the Princes of the house of Nassau, forms part, and will continue to form part, of the Germanic confederation.

"3. It is understood that the arrangements of the articles from 108 to 117 inclusive, of the general act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to the free navigation of the rivers and navigable streams which traverse the Dutch and Belgian territories.

"4. As it will, nevertheless, result from the bases laid down in articles 1 and 2, that Holland and Belgium will possess detached portions of land within their respective territories, such exchanges and arrangements shall, through the care of the five courts, be effected between the two countries, as shall ensure to them, reciprocally, the advantage of an entire contiguity of possession, and of a free communication between the towns and rivers included in their frontiers.

"These preceding articles being agreed upon, the powers have devoted their attention to the means of consolidating the work of peace, respecting which the five powers are most solicitous, and placing in their true light the principles which actuate their common policy.

"They are unanimously of opinion that the five powers owe to their interests, well understood—to their union, to the tranquillity of Europe, and to the accomplishment of their views contained in the protocol of the 20th of December, a solemn manifestation, a striking proof of their firm determination not to seek in the arrangements relative to Belgium, under whatever circumstances they may present themselves, any augmentation of territory—any exclusive influence—any isolated advantages; but to give to that country itself, as well as to all the states which adjoin it, the best guarantees of repose and security. It is in pursuance of these maxims and with these salutary intentions, that the powers have resolved to add to the preceding articles those which follow:—

"Art. 5. Belgium, within those limits that shall be determined, and traced, conformably to the arrangements laid down in articels 1, 2, and 4, of the present protocol, shall form a state, perpetually neutral, the five powers guaranteeing to it that perpetual neutrality, as well as the integrity and inviolability of its territory, within the limits mentioned above.

"6. By a just reciprocity Belgium will be bound to observe the same neutrality towards all the other states, and not to make any attempt against their internal tranquillity."

The reading of this protocol produced a great [redacted] in the Chamber. After various pro- [redacted] a committee should [redacted] est against [redacted] ople [redacted] leopard would [redacted] Sterl. the Prussian eagle would soar over Liege and Namur. He would vote for Leuchtenberg. M. Lebeau, in a very long and eloquent speech, defended a similar vote. A note from Sebastiani to M. Brisson was then read, desiring him to quit Brussels immediately, in the event of the election of the Duke of Leuchtenberg. This positive intervention produced little effect on the Congress, which broke up at 5 o'clock.

MOORE'S LIFE OF BYRON.

We have just received the second volume of his publication, which has been so long and so anxiously looked for. At present we can give only a few hurried extracts:—

"In the month of July he (Lord Byron) paid a visit to Copet, and was received by the distinguished hostess (Madame de Stael) with a cordiality the more sensible felt by him, as, from his personal unpopularity at the time, he had hardly ventured to count upon it. In her usual frank style she took him to task upon his matrimonial conduct, but in a way that won upon his mind and disposed him to yield to her suggestions. He must endeavour, she told him, to bring about a reconciliation with his wife, and must submit to contend no longer with the opinion of the world. In vain did he quote her own motto to Delphine, "Un homme peut braver, une femme doit succomber aux opinions du monde;" her reply was, that all this might be very well to say, but that, in real life, the duty and the necessity of yielding belonged also to the man. Her eloquence, in short, so far succeeded, that he was prevailed upon to write a letter to a friend in England, declaring himself still willing to be reconciled to Lady Byron—a concession not a little startling to those who had so often, lately, heard him declare that "having done all in his power to persuade Lady Byron to return, and with this view put off as long as he could signing the deed of separation; that step being once taken they were now divided for ever." Of the particulars of this brief negociation that ensued upon Madame de Stael's suggestion I have no very accurate remembrance; but there can be very little doubt but that its failure, after the violence he had done his own pride in the overture, was what first infused any mixture of resentment or bitterness into the feelings hitherto entertained by him throughout these painful differences. He had, indeed, since his arrival in Geneva, invariably spoken of his lady with kindness and regret, imputing the course she had taken, in leaving him, not to herself, but others; and assigning whatever little share of blame he would allow her to bear in the transaction to the doubtless true cause—her not understanding him. "I have no doubt," he would sometimes say, "that she really did believe me to be mad.

As those verses entitled the "Incantation," which he introduced afterwards into "Manfred," were written soon after the last fruitless attempt at reconciliation, it is needless to say who was in his thoughts while he penned some of the opening stanzas—

"Though thy slumber must be deep,
Yet thy spirit shall not sleep;
There are shades which will not vanish,
There are thoughts thou canst not banish;
By a power to the unknown,
Thou canst never be alone.

. . . . . .

Though thou seest me not pass by,
Thou shalt feel me with thine eye,
As a thing that though unseen,
Must be near thee, and hath been;
And when—in that secret dread
Thou hast twined around thy head,
Thou shalt marvel I am not
As thy shadow on the spot,
And the power which thou dost feel
Shall be what thou must conceal."

In the account of his (Byron's) visit to Copet, in his memoranda, he says of Madame de Stael, "She was a good woman at heart, and the cleverest at bottom, but spoilt by a wish to be—she new not what. In her own house she was amiable; in any other person's you wished her gone, and in her own again."

In relating that "least defensible portion of Byron's Life, to which he always looked back during the remainder of it with plainful self-reproach," his Biographer says, "An additional proof that, in this short, daring career of libertinism, he was but desperately seeking relief for a wronged and mortified spirit: and

"What to us seem'd guilt might be but woe,"

is that, more than once, of an evening when his house has been in possession of such visitants, he has been known to hurry away in his gondola, and pass the greater part of the night upon the water, as if hating to return to his home."

It was during that period (in the summer of 1815) that he became acquainted with Margarita Cogni, a handsome Venetian, of whom Byron himself says, in a letter to a friend, that "for a long space of time she was the only one who preserved over him an ascendancy, which was often disputed, but never impaired. "The reason of this," he says, "were, firstly [redacted] rson;- very dark—tall- the Venetian [redacted] She was two [redacted] Venetian [redacted] reason but because she happene[redacted] leaning on my arm. But this is only one of her pranks. She was always in extremes, either crying or laughing; and so fierce when angered, that she was the terror of men, women, and children; for she had the strength of an Amazon, with the temper of Medea. I was the only person that could at all keep her in order: and when she saw me really angry (which, they tell me is a savage sight), she subsided. But she had a thousand fashions. In her fazziolo, the dress of the lower orders, she was beautiful; but, alas; she longed for a hat and feathers, and all I could say or do (and I said much) would not prevent this travestie. I put the first into the fire; but I got tired of burning them before she did of buying them, so that she made herself quite a figure; for they did not at all become her. In the meantime, she beat the women and stopped my letters. I found her one day pondering over one. She used to try to find out by their shape whether they were feminine or no; and she used to lament her ignorance, and actually studied her alphabet (as she declared) to open all letters addressed to me, and read their contents."

THE SPECTATOR,—JAN. 1.

MOORES LIFE OF BYRON.

Our space, more particularly this week, will not permit us to indulge in extracts. If we were to quote the passages that had amused and denature of Byron's wonderful mind or his singular character, we might copy more than half the volume. The only extracts we shall make relate, the first to his defence of himself against the public opinion, in an unpublished answer to an article in *Blackwood's Magazine*: the other is a curious letter to Mr. Murray, and highly illustrative of the sensitiveness of the writer's nature which we have alluded to as explanatory of a great deal of his life.

ANSWER TO BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

"The man who is exiled by a faction has the consolation of thinking that he is a martyr; he is upheld by hope and the dig[redacted] of his cause, real or imaginary: he who w[redacted] draws from the pressure of debt may indu[redacted] in the thought that time and prudence [redacted] retrieve his circumstances: he who is conden[redacted] by the law has a term to his banishme[redacted] or a dream of its abbreviation; or, it m[redacted] be, the knowledge or the belief of some i[redacted] justice of the law, or of its administration i[redacted] his own particular: but he who is outlawe[redacted] by a general opinion, without the interventio[redacted] of hostile politics, illegal judgment, or embarrassed circumstances, whether he be innocent or guilty, must undergo all the bitterness of exile, without hope, without pride, without alleviation. This case was mine. Upon what grounds the public founded their opinion, I am not aware; but it was general, and it was decisive. Of me or of mine they knew little, except that I had written what is called poetry, was a nobleman, had married, became a father, and was involved in differences with my wife and her relative, no one knew why, because the persons complaining refused to state their grievances. The fashionable world was divided into parties, mine consisting of a very small minority: the reasonable world was naturally on the stronger side, which happened to be the lady's, as was most proper and polite. The press was active and scurrilous; and such was the rage of the day, that the unfortunate publication of two copies of verses, rather complimentary than otherwise to the subjects of both, was tortured into a species of crime, or constructive petty treason. I was accused of every monstrous vice by public rumour and private rancour: my name, which had been a knightly or a noble one since my fathers helped to conquer the kingdom for William the Norman, was tainted. I felt that if what was whispered, and muttered, and murmured, was true, I was unfit for England; if false, England was unfit for me. I withdrew; but this was not enough. In other countries, in Switzerland, in the shadow of the Alps, and by the blue depth of the lakes, I was pursued and breathed upon by the same blight. I crossed the mountains but it was the same; so I went a little farther, and settled myself by the waves of the Adriatic, like the stag at bay, who betakes him to the waters.

"If I may judge by the statements of the few friends who gathered round me, the outcry of the period to which I allude was beyond all precedent—all parallel, even in those cases where political motives have sharpened slander and doubled enmity. I was advised not to go to the theatres, lest I should be hissed, not to my duty in Parliament, lest I should be insulted by the way; even on the day of my departure, my most intimate friend told me afterwards that he was under apprehensions of violence from the people who might be assembled at the door of the carriage. However, I was not deterred by these counsels from seeing Kean in his best characters, nor from voting according to my principles; and, with regard to the [redacted] and last apprehensions of my friends, [redacted] being made [redacted] me, tho[redacted] for such a chim[redacted] ceived that I had to a great exte[redacted] sonally obnoxious in England, perhaps through my own fault, but the fact was indisputable; the public in general would hardly have been so much excited against a more popular character, without at least an accusation or a charge of some kind actually expressed or substantiated, for I can hardly conceive that the common and every-day occurrence of a separation between man and wife could in itself produce so great a ferment. I shall say nothing of the usual complaints of 'being prejudged,' 'condemned unheard,' 'unfairness,' 'partiality,' and so forth—the usual changes rung by parties who have had, or are to have, a trial; but I was a little surprised to find myself condemned without being favoured with the act of accusation, and to perceive in the absence of this portentous charge or charges whatever it or they were to be, that every possible or impossible crime was rumoured to supply its place, and taken for granted. This could only occur in the case of a person very much disliked, and I knew no remedy, having already used to their extent whatever little powers I might possess of pleasing in society. I had no party in fashion, though I was afterwards told that there was one—but it was not of my formation, nor did I then know of its existence—none in literature; and in politics I had voted with the Whigs, with precisely that importance which a Whig vote possesses in these Tory days, and with such personal acquaintance with the leaders in both houses as the society in which I lived sanctioned, but without claim or expectation of any thing like friendship from any one, except a few young men of my own age and standing, and a few others more advanced in life, which last it had been my fortune to serve in circumstances of difficulty. This was, in fact, to stand alone: and I recollect, some time after, Madame de Stael said to me in Switzerland, 'You should not have warred with

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orld—it will not do—it is too strong always any individual: I myself once tried it in -life, but it will not do.' I perfectly ac- ace in the truth of this remark; but the had done me the honour to begin the ; and, assured that peace is only to be ined by courting and paying tribute to it, I not qualified to obtain its countenance. I ught, in the words of Campbell,

Then wed thee to an exiled lot,
And if the world hath loved thee not,
Its absence may be borne.

" I recollect, however, that having been much hurt by Romilly's conduct (he, having a general retainer for me, had acted as adviser to the adversary, alleging on being reminded of his retainer, that he had forgotten it, as his clerk had so many,) I observed that some of those who were now eagerly laying the axe to my roof-tree, might see their own shaken, and feel a portion of what they had inflicted.—His fell, and crushed him.

" I have heard of, and believe, that there are human beings so constituted as to be insensible to injuries; but I believe that the best mode to avoid taking vengeance is to get out of the way of temptation. I hope that I may never have the opportunity, for I am not quite sure that I could resist it, having derived from my mother something of the *perfervidum ingenium Scotorum*.' I have not sought, and shall not seek it, and perhaps it may never come in my path. I do not in this allude to the party, who might be right or wrong; but to many who made her cause the pretext of their own bitterness. She, indeed, must have long avenged me in her own feelings; for whatever her reasons may have been (and she never adduced them to me at least,) she probably neither contemplated nor conceived to what she became the means of conducting the father of her child, and the husband of choice."

To Mr. Murray.

Ravenna, 24th Sept. 1821.

" I have been thinking over our late correspondence, and wish to propose to you the following articles for our future:

" 1stly. That you shall write to me of yourself, of the health, wealth, and welfare, of all friends; but of *me* (*quoad me*) little or nothing.

2dly. That you shall send me soda-powders, tooth-powder, tooth-brushes, or any such antiodontalgic or chemicle articles, as heretofore, 'ad libitum,' upon being reimbursed for the same.

" 3dly. That you shall not send me any modern, or (as they are called) *new* publications in *English, whatsoever*, save and excepting any writing, prose or verse, of (or reasonably presumed to be of) Walter Scott, Crabbe, Moore, Campbell, Rogers, Gifford, Joanna Baillie, *Irving* (the American), Hogg, Wilson (Isle of Palms man,) or *any* special or *single* work of fancy which is thought to be of considerable merit; *Voyages* and *Travels*, provided that they are *neither in Greece, Spain, Asia Minor, Albania*, nor *Italy*, will be welcome. Having travelled the countries mentioned, I know that what is said of them convey nothing farther which I desire to know about them. No other Engli[illegible]whatsoever

[illegible] my

[illegible] propositions may at first seem strange, but they are founded. The quantity of trash I have received as books is incalculable, and neither amused nor instructed. Reviews and Magazines are at the best but ephemeral and superficial reading:—*who thinks* of the *grand article of last year* in any *given Review*. In the next place, if they regard myself, they tend to increase *egotism*. If favourable, I do not deny that the praise *elates*, and if unfavourable that the abuse *irritates*. The latter may conduct me to inflict a species of satire, which would neither do good to you nor to your friends *they* may smile *now*, and so may *you*; but if I took you all in hand, it would not be difficult to cut you up like gourds. I did as much by as; cwerful people at nineteen years old, and I know little as yet in three-and-thirty, which should prevent me from making all your ribbs gridirons for your hearts, if such were my propensity; but it is *not*; therefore let me hear none of your provocations. If any thing occurs so very gross as to require my notice, I shall hear of it from my legal friends. For the rest, I merely request to be left in ignorance.

" The same applies to opinions, *good, bad, indifferent*, of persons in conversation or correspondence. These do not *interrupt*, but they *soil*, the *current* of my *mind*. I am sensitive enough, but *not* till I am *troubled*; and here I am beyond the touch of the short arms of literary England, except the few feelers of the polypus that crawl over the channels in the way of extract.

" All these precautions *in* England would be useless; the libeller or the flatterer would there reach me in spite of all; but in Italy we know little of literary English, and think less, except what reaches us through some garbled and brief extract in some miserable gazette. For *two years* (excepting two or three articles cut out and sent to *you* by the post) I never read a newspaper which was not forced upon me by some accident; and know, upon the whole, as little of England as you do of Italy, and God knows *that* is little enough, with all your travels, &c. &c. &c. The English travellers *know Italy* as *you* know Guernsey: how much is *that*?

" If any thing occurs so violently gross or personal as requires notice, Mr. Douglas Kinnaird will let me *know*; but of *praise*, I desire to hear *nothing*.

" You will say, 'To what tends all this?' I will answer THAT:—to keep my mind *free and unbiased* by all paltry and personal irritabilities of praise or censure—to let my genius take its natural direction, while my feelings are like the dead, who know nothing of all or aught that is said or done in their regard.

" If you can observe these conditions, you will spare yourself and others some pain: let me not be worked upon to rise up; for if I do, it will not be for a little. If you *cannot* observe these conditions, we shall cease to be correspondents,—but not *friends*, for I shall always be yours ever and truly,

BYRON.

" P. S. I have taken these resolutions not from any irritation against you or *yours*, but simply upon reflection that all reading, either praise or censure, of myself has done me harm. When I was in Switzerland and Greece, I was out of the way of hearing either, and *how I wrote there*!—In Italy I am out of the way of it too; but latterly, partly though your kindness in wishing to send me the *newest* and most periodical publications, I have had a crow of Reviews, &c., thrust upon me, which have bored me with their jargon, of one kind or another, and taken off my attention from greater objects. You have also sent me a parcel of trash of poetry, for no reason that I can conceive, unless to provoke me to write a new 'English Bards.' Now *this* I wish to avoid; for if ever I do; it will be a strong Production; and I desire peace as long as the fools will keep their nonsense out of my way."

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 10.

SHIP DISCIPLINE. *Kelsey* v. *Burnett*.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a tradesman, to recover from the defendant, James Burnett captain of the Scaleby Castle, one of the East India Company's vessels, compensation in damages for an assault on, and the illegal imprisonment of, his (the plaintiff's) son, by the defendant's orders.

The defendant pleaded a justification, alleging that the plaintiff incurred the punishment by his own misconduct.

Mr. Sergeant Wilde, in stating the case to the jury, described it as one of extreme hardship, and as affording a flagrant instance of that system of despotic conduct pursued by the masters of East Indiamen, in particular[illegible] government of their[illegible] plaintiff [illegible]

[illegible] PAGET.

On board his Majesty's ship, St. Vincent, at Portsmouth, on Saturday, Sir T. Foley, Captains Burdett, Rowley, Hyde Parker, Harvey, Senhouse, Hon. R. S. Dundas, Lord H. J. Churchill, and the Hon. F. W. Grey formed a Court-Martial to try Lord W. Paget, on charges rising out of the punishment and death of W. Heritage, a boy, aboard his Majesty's ship, North Star.

A letter from the father of the boy, which formed the charge, was read, and the following evidence taken.—I Galloway, captain of the foretop, deposed that on the 22d May he saw the boy, at the bow port, on the starboard side; he was crying, looking hard at the water, and seemed greatly distressed. He afterwards saw him pass from the larboard gangway, step into the head rail, and put his foot into the bunkin, whence he dropped into the sea by the cutwater. Every effort was made, but the boy was never seen afterwards. The witness described the boy as civil and obliging, and as having been cruelly used by the boatswain's mate, Grig. He said, on the morning of his death, that he would never more be punished on board the ship. The captain did not check the punishment which another boy was about to receive, nor inquire into his previous treatment, but remarked, that the second boy might go overboard if he liked. He was aware that the boy had never complained of ill usage to the captain, he knew also that the captain had posted up his determination to do strict justice if appealed to. Another warning, known to all the ship's crew, was, that no petty officer should be allowed on any pretence to strike or abuse a man, or make use of improper language to him. Gilbert, a boy, gave similar testimony, especially as to the ill treatment of the boy by the boatswain's mate, and of the humane orders of the captain. The boy who had been ordered to be punished with Heritage for speaking to each other on the quarter deck, corroborated the above evidence. The master at arms said that the cat o'nine tails, with which the boy had been punished was not to be found when ordered to be produced. Several seamen bore witness to the facts. The very impartial manner in which Lord W. Paget, had always acted towards the men was readily admitted by each of the witnesses. The Court-Martial was then adjourned till Monday, when the Court re-assembled, and having heard the defence, the Deputy Judge Advocate read the following sentence:—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received a letter, in which it was stated that a boy, Wm. Heritage, had been cruelly flogged and ill-treated, and that, in order to avoid a repetition of the punishment, he jumped overboard and was drowned, a Court-Martial was therefore ordered to try Captain Lord W. Paget for the same. The Court having heard the evidence produced in support of the charges, and by the said Captain Lord W. Paget in defence thereof, and having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the whole, the Court is of opinion that the charge has not been proved, but that it is unfounded and malicious—that the punishment given to the boy was not severe, and that the punishment ordered was correct. The President then returned Lord William's sword.—*Atlas, May* 13.

MISCELLANEA.

THE KING OF BELGIUM.—The Duke de Nemours, the newly elected King of Belgium, is the second son, and fourth child, of the King of the French. The young monarch is named Louis Charles, and was born October 25, 1814; he is consequently only in his seventeenth year. The Duke de Leuchtenberg was born Dec. 9; 1810; his names are, Augustin Charles Eugene Napoleon—and he succeeded his father, Duke Eugene, Prince of Reichstadt. Feb. 21, 1824; his mother, who is still living, is Augusta Amelia, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, King of Bavaria; his aunt is the celebrated Duchess de St. Leu, married to Louis Buonaparte, ci-devant King of Holland. The duke's sister, Amelia, is Empress of Brazil.

SEAMAN'S COURTSHIP.—A sailor of his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, while lying in the Sound, asked the wife of his messmate to get him a wife by the time he came on shore, as he was determined to be married. In a few days Jack came on shore, and was introduced to the "fair one;" he approved of the choice, and the next morning they were married. The tar was paid his wages two or three days afterwards; he gave his wife the money, returned on board the Windsor Castle, and sailed in her for Cork.

GOD SAVE THE KING.—Our national anthem of "God save the King" (*Diosalve il Re*) has been perfomed at Genoa, before the King of Sardinia, and is getting naturalised in [illegible] has been already adopted [illegible] known in Fra[illegible]

UN[illegible]

[illegible] seeing the gentle[illegible] in all her life. "I had only just returned from Scotland," said Mr. Stewart, "and must confess I was not a little astonished at finding a warrant to answer the claims of a lady for alimony whom I had never seen; and to find it sworn that I was married at a church within the doors of which I never was in my life.' It turned out that there was another Mr. Stewart, but he has not been found.

SOMERSET TAXATION.—The annual value of the real property of Somersetshire, in the year 1815, as assessed to the property tax, was 1,900,651*l*. The amount of the highway-rate for the said county, for the year ending the 25th of March, 1827, was 34,680*l*.; the church-rate for the same year, was 18,314*l*.; and the poorrate, including the county-rate, for the same year, was 186,809*l*. The totat of these three items is 239,802*l*. being at the rate of 2*s*. 6¼*d*. in the pound of the yearly value of the real property, in the said county, as it stood in 1815.

A VILLAGE CASUIST.—A devout old townswoman of Dunse, in the Merse, presented her minister on his "harmonious call" to a new cure, with a fine fat hen. The clergyman sent her to a friend in whose barn-yard he hoped her life would be long and happy. About a week after, the farmer met the minister, and asked him how a hen had come into his possession, which had been stolen from his own roost. The pious old dame was immediately sent for, and being questioned, confessed the theft; but added, "that she didna think there was ony sin in stealing a thing that was to be given to sae usefu" and godly a minister."

THE NEW FRENCH COLONY OF GAUZACOALEO.—A French paper gives the following narrative:—"The Diane, Captain Maugendre, which was sent from Havre with a great number of emigrants, arrived in 51 days at Gauzacoaleo. The vessel encountered great danger in making port, the entrance of which is marked by the wrecks of two French vessels. A troop of armed savages evinced hostile demonstrations, but from the chief of this people they met with a cordial reception. The aspect of the country, and the miseries which their predecessors had experienced, raised a general cry of indignation against the official account of the country, and thirteen of Captain Maugendre's passengers returned with him to Port-au-Prince, terrified at the prospect of the sufferings which they would have had to endure in the promised land of Mr. Laisné de Villeveque."

THE NAVY.—The Prince Regent, 120, has been ordered to be put into commission at Sheerness. The order was sudden, and has given an impetus to the dockyard, both by the employment occasioned, and the speculations as to the destination of the ship, on which various rumours are in circulation.

York-house and Buckingham-house were pulled down nearly at the same time. As the former was approaching to completion, its royal founder died, and it has passed to a subject. Buckingham-house was nearly finished when George the Fourth died, and its destiny is said to be similar.

Lord Kenyon appeared in the House on Thursday without his queue! It was supposed to be the last of its once fashionable family.

A Cambridge wag says that the late row among the gownsmen was entirely owing to their "*Vice*."

RETROSPECTION.—George the Third reigned 59 years, 33 of which were passed in war, and 26 in peace. "The debt," at his accession, was 120,000,000*l*; at his demise, 820,000,000*l*.! George the Third found the annual charge of taxation 6,000,000*l*. and left it 60,000,000*l*. including the expense of collection. It is computed that during this "reign of war" there were sacrificed no less than 2,000,000 of our fellow-creatures.

THE "LATITAT FAMILY."—A correspondent (of the *Herald*) calculates, from official documents, the number of barristers at 1,132, whose fees constitute nearly 25 per cent. of the whole expences of law suits; conveyancers and pleaders, 142; London attorneys, 9,342; country attorneys, 2,732: total number of "gentlemen learned in the law" in England and Wales, 13,348, being 453 more than there were on the 1st of January, 1830. For the ten years ending in 1830, the attorneys paid in duties on articles of clerkship, admissions, and yearly certificates, nearly one million one hundred thousand pounds sterling!

BARK.—The Pitago bark of Colombia has been proved to be more productive of cinchona and quinia than the original bark of Peru. [illegible] of great advantage [illegible] Colombia.

[illegible] NEW GOVERNOR.—[illegible]nense extent of territory, [illegible] in length and 105 in [illegible]

MANSION[illegible] second editio[illegible] given on Sa[illegible] Majesty's m[illegible] splendidly fitt[illegible] delicate viand[illegible] preparations. [illegible] stars at one en[illegible] in magnificent[illegible] health of each [illegible] gracefully ackn[illegible] nor the complim[illegible] thing of a mark[illegible] Richmond, in pr[illegible] Mayoress, notice[illegible] with which she p[illegible]le board, "which," said his grace, "reflected honour add credit on the city."

"THE RULING PASSION."—On Saturday week a person of the name of William Jones died in the Bristol Infirmary. He had been for several years a regular practitioner of the art and mystery of a resurrectionist, in various parts of the country; and, to show his unabated attachment to the surgical art, he bequeathed his body to Dr. Riley, on condition that it be dissected at his anatomical school, in Limekiln-lane, and afterwards made into a skeleton. This extraordinary bequest is now being fulfilled. Jones was the man who was discovered carrying on the trade of a resurrectionist at Bridgewater, a short time since. He had booked a hamper for the London coach, containing a *subject*, but told the parties at the office it was wine. In the night, the hostler, wishing for a bottle of the liquor to wash away care, stole softly to the hamper, and having inserted his hand, grasped, not a bottle, but the cold foot of a dead body. He instantly screamed murder, and the truth came out.

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